SATURDAY NIGHT

OCTOBER 25, 1952 10 CENTS

COLLEGE FOOTBALL
Varsity vs. McMaster

Engineers and the Boom

by K. F. Tupper

Dean of Engineering, U. of T.

LAST SPRING 1,700 young men completed their engineering courses in Canadian universities and marched forth to find places in industry. Each had a choice of interesting jobs with salaries in the region of $300 per month. In the press there appeared a number of articles on the serious shortage of engineers and the effects thereof. What is the reality of the situation?

Canada has among her 14 million people about 32,000 who may be classed as professional engineers. Nearly all college graduates, these men are mostly civil engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers and chemical engineers, although a dozen or more other varieties are recognized. They are engaged in a wide range of activities. Mr. Brown designs steel structures for a bridge company, Mr. Green supervises production of explosives in a chemical plant, and Mr. Black is on the sales staff of a firm that makes air compressors. A few engineers—two or three per cent—are in business for themselves as consultants, but the vast majority are employees. Some are working for firms so small that they need only one engineer; others for large organizations like the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario which requires as many as 1,000.

IF THE AGE distribution of these 32,000 engineers were normal, we could expect to lose nearly 500 each year by death at various ages and nearly 600 by retirement. Actually, our group of engineers contains more young men, and therefore to maintain the present numbers, about 1,000 new engineers must be found each year. Either we must educate and train this number ourselves or they must be found among the immigrants. If we hope to enlarge our corps of engineers—and I think there is little doubt that it must be enlarged—then our new engineers each year must exceed in number the one thousand or so needed as replacements.

Canadian life daily becomes more technological. Last month, for instance, saw the introduction by the CBC of television, providing jobs for more engineers and, in the future, still more to develop and produce the TV receivers. We could choose several yardsticks with which to measure the technology of our times and indirectly the demand for professional engineers' services.

One of these would be the use of electrical energy. Not only does each additional kilowatt of generating capacity require generating equipment

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CHANGES IN PENITENTIARIES
by R. B. Gibson

REVIEW OF CANADIAN LABOR
by Wilfred List

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
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COVER PHOTO: Toronto Varsity's Steve Oneschuk (91) is caught by the camera as he makes a big gain against McMaster in a recent game. Smith (66) and Rielly of the Marauders are moving in for the tackle. See Page 11. Photo by Michael Burns.

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

POLITICAL TRENDS are hard things to assess, but MICHAEL BARKWAY attempts an appraisal of the direction in which the wind is blowing in Ottawa these days . . . LESLIE ROBERTS traces Canada's atomic energy development . . . ROY BROWN tells the history of the Pacific Great Eastern railway in British Columbia . . . Auto insurance companies have a problem with accident rates increasing, says HAL TRACEY . . . A fresh look at the problems of traffic control is taken by JOSEPH CORNISH . . . TCA's new service to Germany and what Canadians will find there is discussed in the travel section . . . SYDNEY L. ROBERTS takes a look at Alberta's newest mountain road.

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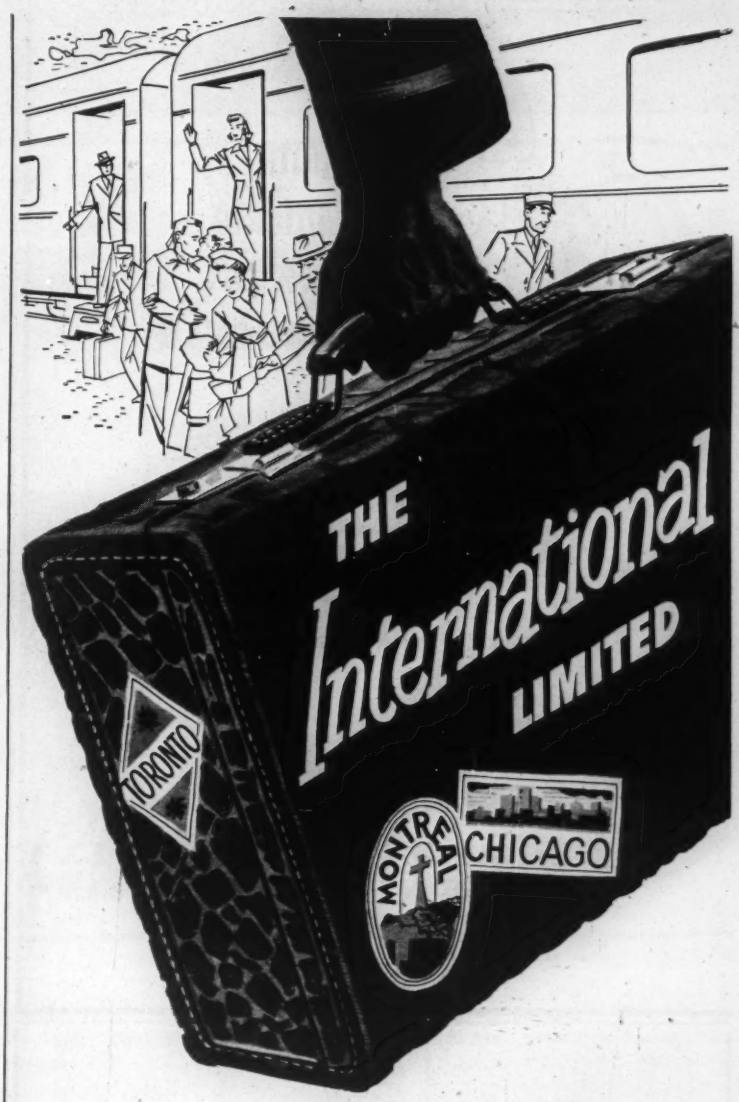

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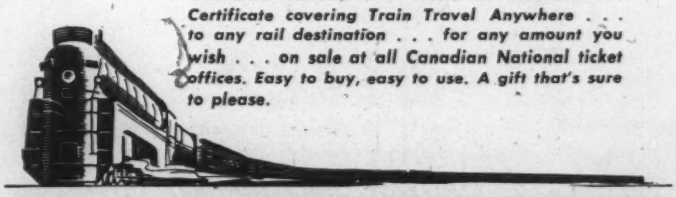

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OTTAWA VIEW

Making Radio Canadian

by Michael Barkway

THE GOVERNORS of the CBC issued their new draft regulations for private broadcasters "as a basis of discussion." There is no danger that the discussion will flag. It may even become a political debate. The wealthier private station operators who generally lead the Canadian Association of Broadcasters hope that it will. They will try to lead it into a renewed argument about the status of the commercial stations.

The Massey Commission (latest of a whole series of investigatory bodies spread over the last 20 years) dismissed this argument bluntly. "The only status of the private broadcasters," it said, "is as part of the national broadcasting system. . . . The Board of Governors (of the CBC) is the national authority under whose direction the private stations exercise their privileges and with whom their arrangements are made."

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters has never accepted this. It is sure to challenge it again when the House of Commons Radio Committee meets at the next session of Parliament. But the real question for debate is not whether the CBC has the authority to issue new regulations: The Broadcasting Act, which is not up for revision, settles that. The question is whether these particular regulations are well-conceived.

Several of the restrictions which the private stations now find irksome are omitted from the new draft, and the most important new provision—laying down minimum program content of Canadian origination — replaces another regulation which the private stations have continually protested. The present rule is that private stations may not broadcast recordings between 7.30 and 11 p.m. in the evenings. Actually dispensations have been issued so widely that stations without a network are not in fact required to provide more than one hour a night of "live" programs.

The old provision was intended to introduce some Canadian element into schedules which otherwise might contain little except U.S. recordings. But it hasn't worked well and stations have objected to it. So the CBC Governors have tried to find another way of carrying out the Massey Commission's recommendation that "the CBC investigate ways of ensuring that private broadcasters employ more Canadian talent."

The striking thing about the new proposal is not how much time would have to be devoted to Canadian programs, but how little. A private station in a city of under 50,000 without a network connection would be required to give 30 per cent of its time between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. to programs of Canadian origination. In cities of over 50,000, where presumably more program material is available, 40 per cent of the programs would have to be Canadian. In either case the proportion would increase a little if the station has a connection with one of the CBC's networks. This is presumably on the theory that a network station can tap Canadian programs with no trouble to itself. But the highest required percentage would be 48 per cent, for big-city stations on either the Trans-Canada or the French network. No one is suggesting that even half the radio time should be devoted to Canadian programs.

The definition of a "Canadian program" given in the draft regulations is imprecise and unclear; it will have to be improved before the rules go into force. But the intention is that any program originating in Canada should qualify. Any "live" program would count as Canadian, whether it consisted of news, sports broadcasts, church services, local talent or actualities. Recorded programs would count only if the recordings were made in Canada.

There would not, in fact, be any dramatic reduction in the proportion of private station time which is occupied by U.S. recordings. These come —to make a broad differentiation—in two kinds: as scraps of recorded music (the straw out of which disc-jockeys try to make bricks), and as full-fledged recorded productions. Either can be bought cheaply, since Canadian sales are only an overflow from a U.S. market which is profitable in itself. Yet Canadian advertisers spend more money on recorded U.S. shows for distribution by transcription than they spend on all the live shows on the CBC networks (including both U.S. and Canadian programs).

A GOOD MANY stations are already meeting the suggested minimum. In a sample week one big-city station without a network (a typical disc-jockey station) scored 38 hours against the 42 hours that would be required; and it did it without any strain on cultural resources. There were 19 hours of news. What the station claimed to be "artistic talent" made up another 7½ hours, and two hours came under the heading of "communal activity." The remaining hours included an hour's church service on Sunday and about five hours of sports broadcasts. By the new regulation this station would be allowed to twirl U.S. discs for only 63 hours between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. instead of 67. Others, which now devote 75 to 80 hours a week to U.S. discs, would have to make more drastic changes.

In smaller places 31 hours of Canadian origination—4½ hours per day —would be required for non-network stations. This may well prove to be too rigid, though a good proportion of them already top it—notably some of the really small stations in really small places. Their existence depends on their taking a lively part in the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

EDITORIALS

Another Attempt at Independence

THE decision to put Canadian radio broadcasting under a national authority was made by the last Conservative Government and confirmed by successive Liberal Governments. It was taken on three grounds which the Massey Report summarized thus: "Advertising was becoming increasingly strident; most of the programs came from sources outside Canada; broadcasting stations were concentrated in urban centres leaving other large areas unserved". Against this historical background, the CBC has accomplished such a remarkable transformation in 20 years that few Canadians today question the desirability of keeping Canadian broadcasting Canadian. The establishment of the CBC and the maintenance of its authority to regulate private stations are second only to the construction of the CPR as an expression of Canada's will to national independence.

But just as the freight rates problem continues to dog the Canadian railways, so the cheap influx of U.S. recordings threatens to vitiate the Canadian character of Canadian broadcasting on the private stations. It is to meet this problem that the CBC Governors proposed the most important of their new draft regulations (discussed in *Ottawa View* this week). At this stage in Canadian history there is no excuse for debating either the principle of national control over broadcasting or the principle of trying to maintain the Canadian character of Canadian programs. Both were settled long since, and if they had not been settled as they were we should not enjoy the degree of national unity that we have today.

Given these principles, the proposed CBC regulations have much to commend them. We think they may require some local modifications and some clearer definitions. But we don't doubt that the CBC Governors are on the right road.

University English

EXTRA ATTENTION to English in the past year has resulted in a pronounced improvement in the English standing of University of Toronto freshmen. The failure rate is still high, the weakness in spelling still persists, but the improvement shows what can be accomplished when a university president draws attention to a basic need in education.

President Sidney Smith deserves credit for his bold exposure last year of English standards among the freshmen students. But we don't think that the president has gone far enough. We think that he should focus attention on the Faculty of Arts at the University itself. The other faculties are all alive to the importance of English.

No doctor, engineer, forester or dentist can now graduate without taking English as a major subject for at least a year. But in the humanities, which the president stresses, English remains an optional subject.

It is hard for a layman to understand why a science student taking chemistry must major in English while an arts student in Chemistry does not need to bother. It is equally hard to figure out why a forester must take English while a lawyer may graduate without having written an English essay since high school days.

We do not believe Dr. Smith feels that philosophy, mathematics, biology, history, political science, the languages—ancient or modern—are a substitute for English. But the arts calendar, as now laid out, makes it difficult for many honor students to take English.

It is a pity that a test of English knowledge cannot be taken after a student graduates from the University as well as when he enters.

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WALTER'S STYLES FOR GROWING CANADA
OTTAWA IMMIGRATION POLICY SIZE '52
JOHN COLLINS

Harris Tweed

Western Coal

THE COAL operators of Alberta and British Columbia are to be congratulated on taking another step towards closer cooperation in their common interests. They have now formed one association, the Coal Operators' Association of Western Canada, with Mr. W. C. Whittaker of Calgary as managing director.

These are trying times for the coal industry of the West. The increasing use of oil and gas in the territory which is easily accessible for the movement of coal drives them to seek markets farther away where the relatively high cost of moving their bulk commodity makes it harder for them to compete economically. The Federal Government's freight subvention helps them to overcome the handicap, but all the while the railways' case for higher carrying charges grows stronger.

In the short run it is very difficult to see any acceptable solution for the Western coal problem. There is certainly no answer in ever higher freight subsidies. Yet in the long run there can be no doubt that the coal under the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains is one of Canada's great natural resources. For the moment oil and gas occupy all the attention. They have so many advantages over coal that it would be idle to try to obstruct their expanding use. But a time will come in Canada's economic history when the coal will mean quite as much to this country as the oil and gas seem to mean now. The best way to hasten that time seems to be by continued research designed to find new ways of using the immense potential of our coal deposits.

Passing Show

WE STILL like Ike, but the mike makes us like Ike less.

An Ottawa newspaper points out that children don't roll hoops any more. Not only that, but many of them kick at having to roll their own cigarettes.

Stalin says that the law of supply and demand still operates in Russia. This is obviously an attempt to prove that the demand for Stalin is equal to the supply of Stalin.

Coronation Changes

WHEN GEORGE VI was crowned age-old procedure was changed to reflect the new significance of the Commonwealth of Nations. For weeks the air was thick with messages from London to the Dominion capitals before all the Commonwealth Governments agreed on the new form of Coronation Oath.

But even if the form adopted then is used again new problems are arising. Senator Rupert Davies'

letter to *The Times* requesting active participation by Dominion officials in the ceremonies, is just one indication of the difficulties that lie ahead for the governments involved. The repeated suggestions that the hard-pressed British peers loose their hereditary right to be present at the ceremonies is another.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recalled that recognition of the new relationships of the Dominions with the Crown proved "a matter of the utmost difficulty and intricacy." Nicholas Mansergh in his new "Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs" describes the troubles in getting over the King's promise to maintain the "protestant Reformed religion as by Law established." It was recognized that Mr. Mackenzie King, mindful of Quebec, would feel that the King should be required to make no such promise. The phrase was changed and the King was required to maintain "the true profession of the Gospel."

Then, Mr. Mansergh reports, "the injudicious suggestion was made that the High Commissioners for the Dominions might join the peers spiritual and temporal in paying homage, but fortified with a memorandum on the meaning of homage, the Archbishop of Canterbury firmly declined to act upon it."

We can understand the Archbishop's caution. We can also understand why it may be a long time before Dominion representatives play an active role at the Coronation.

Ploughing Mayors

WHEN Mayor Allan Lamport defeated Mayor Charlotte Whitton in the widely advertised mayoralty ploughing match, coaching once again paid off. The Toronto mayor got his lessons in suburban Scarboro township which has been the national centre of good ploughing for at least 120 years.

The mayor's match drew more publicity than any of the historic matches but we can be sure feelings ran a lot higher when in 1849, in neutral territory, twenty farmers from Scarboro met twenty farmers from Whitby with $100 side money and the championship of Ontario at stake.

Scarboro won then and continued to win as long as other townships were willing to risk $100 on a match. Lord Elgin was a spectator the last time Scarboro took a ploughing team into the field.

Mayor Lamport took advantage of this pool of ploughing knowledge when he went to the farm of Bert Kennedy at Agincourt for his pre-contest lessons. Bert Kennedy held the ploughman's crown for three years and retired undefeated. The Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT worked as a cowherd at fifty cents a day for Bert Kennedy and at that time there were five Provincial champions living within a radius of 15 miles. The mayor did not lack coaching.

We are glad to see ploughing outdrawing all other contests as a spectator sport. With even less knowledge of the fine points than the football fan requires, there is no pleasanter way to spend a fine autumn afternoon than at a ploughing match.

CBC's Musical Director

THIS MONTH Donald Manson, General Manager of the CBC, announced the appointment of Geoffrey Waddington as Director of Music for the Corporation. Mr. Waddington is a name instantly recognizable to those who listen to radio programs and also to those who have followed his career as conductor and musician and have understood his deep concern for the advancement of Canadian composers and their music.

Since radio is, at present anyway, the only begetter of "national" music, Mr. Waddington's post is one that carries a great responsibility. It calls not only for a sound musical judgment and a faith in the soundness of one's own standards and tastes. It also calls for a devotion to the belief that in music lies one of the greatest sources of

—John Steele

MR. GEOFFREY WADDINGTON

Canadian unification. The CBC is, of course, the greatest single performer and user of music in Canada. In the words of Mr. Manson, the new post of Director of Music will make it possible for the CBC to "discharge even more effectively its responsibilities to the listening public and to Canadian composers and artists."

Both in the fields of composition and performance, Canadian music has taken more definite shape in the last ten years than in the previous four decades. Radio has had most to do with it and radio will continue to be the big stimulus and standard setter. Mr. Waddington, a man whose career has run a wide range of musical activities, will make an admirable executive in advancing this national expression of the musical arts.

Alberta and Baby Exports

AFTER the debate which followed discovery that Alberta welfare agencies were exporting babies for adoption in the United States it is amazing to learn that the practice still continues. Dr. W. W. Cross, Provincial Minister of Public Welfare now reports that "only a very small proportion" of children placed by the Government for adoption now go to homes in the United States.

As the Calgary *Herald* points out the Government's own Royal Commission unequivocally attacked the practice some years ago and surely the vitriolic comments of Miss Charlotte Whitton, made long before she became Mayor of Ottawa, are not so soon forgotten in Alberta.

It is not good enough to report now that only a "very small" proportion of babies are condemned by a Canadian Government to lose their Canadian citizenship.

Log Broker

THAT OUR FORESTS are one of Canada's greatest sources of wealth and employment cannot be repeated too often. When everyone in this country realizes the full value of our remaining timberland, much of it publicly-owned Crown land, we will be able to make the best use of our annual tree harvest and we will be able to go on doing so for ever and ever into the future.

One new development in wise forest utilization has been announced by Ontario's new Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. W. S. Gemmell. Obviously with Queen's Park blessing, a new company has been formed through the efforts of three pulp and paper companies to act as a broker in the Thunder Bay district for raw forest products. Loggers will sell to this company their sawlogs, poles, ties, pulpwood; processors, or manufacturers, will buy from the company whatever size and kind of wood they need.

This free marketing of the raw products to be taken off any given forest area ensures that the ordinary compulsions of supply and demand will decide what use is made of any particular tree or log. In former times the effort has been made to direct the flow of raw materials through legislation, and naturally it has not proved entirely effective.

Drinking Habits

THE DRINKING habits of the generality—proletariat and bourgeoisie mixed in the proper Canadian proportion, whatever that is—have always interested us, and we were glad to come across a "popularity rating" table in *Tavern*, a Canadian monthly devoted to the licensed beverage industry, which purports to show the current preference of consumers for this, that and the other kind of mixed drink. This table shows the Canadian and United States choices separately, and it is an interesting evidence of the way in which Canada trails along behind the U.S., that an item called the Grasshopper, which we never heard of before, ranks eleventh in Uncle Sam's country but here is merely one of a group of unclassified mixtures which come at the very bottom of the list. It is a novelty which contains, we gather, white *crème de cacao* and green *crème de menthe*, and if we ever try it, it will be out of pure curiosity.

The top five items in both countries are Collinses, sours, old fashioneds, Martinis and Manhattans. There are slight variations in their order between the two countries, but they are heavily ahead of all competitors. In Canada they are followed by the Singapore, the Alexander and the Daiquiri, of which the last named comes sixth in the U.S., but the others are well down the list. A thing called the White Cloud is tapping for entrance in the U.S. and appears to be an albino relative of the Grasshopper, containing white *crème de menthe*, white *crème de cacao* and fresh cream. These lists of course have nothing to do with the statistics for the "straight" drinks, composed of only one form of alcohol and a dilutant.

The Americans appear to be acquiring a taste for vodka, since the item "vodka drinks", which is unknown in the Canadian list, ranks tenth in the other. It would be interesting to know whether these are drunk by the friends of the old regime in Russia or those of the present one.

ORATION OR RITUAL?

Funeral Customs of Today

by B. K. Sandwell

"CANADIANS generally do not have the knack for decent burials," observes the Rev. Brian Freeland of Montreal in a rousing article in "Canada and Christendom", the ambitiously-named periodical published by Trinity College, Toronto. In evidence of the truth of his assertion, which in any case is not likely to be widely disputed, he cites "the pitifully gauche state funeral of the late Prime Minister," Mr. Mackenzie King. It is not, however, state funerals alone that are his concern, but rather the funeral of every good man and woman who has departed this life in the Christian faith.

Mr. Freeland is a member and priest of the Church of England in Canada, a communion which is not much given to funeral orations. For the kind of sermon which is in substance merely a flattering obituary notice he clearly has no use, but he does, and with considerable reason, plead for "a short address at the funeral service". It must be done "with great restraint and with the most careful phrasing," but it is justified by the fact that "there are many in attendance on such occasions who could not otherwise be reached, and the Christian understanding of death and the last things may find a response in them."

This is a very different consideration from that which actuates most of the funeral sermons one listens to in this country, but Mr. Freeland recognizes that it has its own problems, and suggests that if the clergyman has any difficulties about expressing the Christian understanding "he had better let Saint Paul do the speaking for him."

ONE of his most interesting points is his regret at the disappearance of the pall from the storehouse of ecclesiastical equipment, a disappearance which aids and abets the flower-decked "conspicuous consumption" coffin. (The contemporary funeral is, of course, one of the shining examples of that expenditure motivated by the desire to impress which we may find equally in the coming-out ball of the urban debutante and the potlatch of the British Columbia Indian.) This conspicuous consumption may not be open to much criticism in the secular parts of the funeral, but it should obviously not be intruded in the religious parts, where rich and poor, high and low, should be equal precisely as they are in the sight of Almighty God. The pall "covers charitably the barest boards or the most pagan 'bronze casket'," and gives no hint of what lies beneath. It certainly adds immensely to the solemnity of the occasion, and Mr. Freeland suggests that the ladies be asked to provide the parish with this "necessary piece of equipment".

THE truth is that the modern Protestant funeral has largely ceased to be an act of worship and become a secular event, a public demonstration of the extent of the social claims of the deceased. This statement could no doubt equally be made about the sacrament of marriage; but the clergy have been pretty insistent in their criticisms of departures from the ancient customs in regard to marriage and singularly unconcerned about them when they relate to the burial of the dead. One reason for this difference is that marriages are still largely performed in the ecclesiastical edifice whereas funerals have been almost entirely transferred to the parlors of those professionally and not religiously concerned with the disposal of the remains. One cannot expect a clergyman to be as much interested in what goes on in a secular edifice as in his own church.

(The practice of holding the service in the mortician's "chapel" rather than a place of worship is doubtless one reason for the growing secularization of the proceedings.)

ONE can bring to mind only one respect in which our funerary behavior has improved in the last 50 years, and that is in the architectural character of our memorials. The usual tombstone of today is vastly simpler, better proportioned and less sentimental than those of our grandfathers. Some of the credit for this is probably due to our architects, who have done a noble job in the purification of popular taste; and even the stonemasons are probably entitled to a share. Simplicity and reverence are the outstanding requirements in every action and every structure whose function it is to show our faith that those whom we have loved are no less a part of reality because their bodily presence has been taken from us.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

life of their community. It is in larger places that the station operators are more tempted to make a profitable and care-free living by playing American discs all day.

Stations served by the CBC's Trans-Canada and French networks would have to add an extra eight hours a week of Canadian programs; but they already have to carry nearly 14 hours a week of "reserved time" programs which are all Canadian.

The Trans-Canada network generally runs about two-thirds Canadian, and the French network considerably more. In a sample week on the Trans-Canada network 32 hours (out of 100) were sponsored and two-thirds of them originated in the U.S. (including the soap operas); 68 hours were not sponsored, and 55 of them were of Canadian origination. The other 13 included British as well as U.S. programs.

On the Dominion network the CBC barely reaches its own mark. Stations on this network would have to carry 43 per cent of Canadian programs between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. (33 per cent in smaller places). The network operates only in the evenings, with a weekly output of about 32 hours. In my sample week it ran 17¾ hours of commercial programs, and 14½ of sustaining; 12½ hours of the commercial programs came from the U.S.; six hours of the sustaining programs were either U.S. or British. The Canadian content therefore was a few points below the new requirements.

In practical terms the proposed limitation on imports might be hard for some private stations, at least until they had some time to adapt themselves to the new condition; but in the overall picture it's difficult to think that it would make a great deal of difference to the pattern of Canadian radio. If its object is to reduce our lazy dependence on second-hand U.S. fare, it seems a pity to lump the few British and European programs in with the "foreign." If its object is to direct more broadcasting work to Canadian artists, it may be doubted whether it will achieve very much. It may give some stimulus to the production of Canadian recordings which private stations could use instead of their cheap U.S. imports. But the proposed requirements are too mild, in general too easily met, to give much help to Canadian productions.

IN TERMS of principle anything which excludes foreign imports can be questioned. Yet the miracle of Canadian survival as a northern annex to the world's greatest power has been wrought by a long series of deliberate choices on the same pattern. The CBC, like the railways and the Canadian Press and SATURDAY NIGHT and *Maclean's* magazine, marks a deliberate refusal to capitulate to the almost overwhelming commercial attractions from the south. It is too late in our history to object to deliberate barriers against becoming a satellite. The only question about the new CBC regulations is whether they represent the most effective means of preventing Canadian radio from being swamped by the scarcely conscious domination of the U.S.

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What's Happening in Our Penitentiaries?

Gradual changes towards rehabilitation of criminals have made life in our federal prisons more bearable

by R. B. Gibson

Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada

IN CANADA the destination of a convicted offender, whether he goes to a Federal penitentiary or to a provincial or municipal institution to serve his sentence, depends upon the length of the sentence imposed upon him by the Court. If he is sentenced for two years or more, he becomes the responsibility of the Federal authorities. If for less than two years he is committed to an institution operated by the authorities of the province or municipality in which he was convicted. With allowance for good time, and, of course the possibility of earlier parole, the two-year man has a minimum of nineteen months and seven days to serve. It is, therefore, possible to plan his treatment over a reasonable length of time, and to have some continuity to the treatment process. We do not have to deal with the short-term offenders in our Federal institutions.

We have eight Federal institutions spread across Canada from the Maritimes to BC. Five were built in the 'seventies and 'eighties, and, therefore, are not very modern in design and physical facilities. We are in the process of completing our latest institution, the Federal Training Centre for young offenders outside Montreal, which has substituted modern residence buildings for cell blocks and has special facilities for vocational and educational training.

Until a few years ago emphasis in Canadian penitentiaries, as in many other penal systems, was on custody rather than rehabilitation. In the 1930's a series of prison riots focussed public opinion on the problem of reform; a Royal Commission made an exhaustive study of the causes of these disturbances and brought forward sweeping recommendations for changes in the system. World War II postponed the implementation of this program, but in 1946 the Government of Canada entrusted to me the responsibility of putting into effect the changes recommended and of developing in our Federal institutions methods of treatment that would be rehabilitative and correctional rather than merely custodial.

THE TASK of remodelling an existing prison system and of changing the concepts of staff and prisoners must be approached with considerable caution and forethought if disturbances and disruption of day-to-day discipline are to be avoided. However enthusiastic one may be for developing a system that will be correctional and rehabilitative rather than custodial, one must remember that the primary responsibility of the prison administrator is to keep in safe custody those who have been committed to his charge.

It is equally important to bring staff and inmates along in a developing program so that the staff morale is not shattered, and inmates are conditioned gradually to accept and value as privileges the ameliorating factors that a good correctional program requires. The two most important steps in developing a good program in any system or institution are (1) an adequate method of training for the staff, and (2) the development of the good "climate" or "atmosphere" on the part of the inmates that will make them receptive to the procedures that are planned for re-education, rehabilitation and recreation.

THIS ARTICLE *is based on an address given recently by Major-General Gibson at St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY, before the Institute on Delinquency and Crime.*

I am a firm believer in the advantages of a central training school for penitentiary officers. While in-service training in the institution is a very necessary part of any good training program, if new policies and new methods of treatment are

—Capital Press

GENERAL R. B. GIBSON

to be successfully introduced to a staff conditioned to the old custodial concept, it is essential that the impetus for these policies and the conviction that they are here to stay be indoctrinated into all ranks by the senior officials of the prison system.

In Canada we commenced our training program in February, 1948, by bringing together groups of our officers from across Canada to a central school in borrowed quarters in Ottawa. This procedure had a most beneficial effect on the morale and was instrumental in developing an *esprit de corps* that has had extremely good effects. More than a third of our 1,500 officers have now attended these central courses or conferences. The leavening effect has had an inestimable value in welding our service together with a common purpose and with a full understanding of the philosophy behind the new program.

We have also had a series of conferences of our senior officials: Wardens, Deputy Wardens, Chaplains, Classification Officers, School Teachers, Chief Trade Instructors and others with specialized duties. In March of this year we opened our own Penitentiary Staff College at Kingston, Ont., in a fine building with spacious grounds adjacent to three of our institutions, with a permanent staff of its own, and we are planning to develop still further this all-important matter of staff training. Team spirit is essential in introducing major policy changes.

In the old-time institution where custody was the main concept there was all too often an implacable gulf between the staff and the inmates, a gulf evidenced by tension, suspicion, hatred and indifference. If success is to be achieved with a rehabilitative program, a real effort must be made to break down that tension and to provide constructive activities that will attract and challenge not only the inmate's self-interest but that inherent desire for recognition and achievement that is part of every man.

After all, prisoners are people with the same human reactions that all of us on the outside have —the same hopes, ambitions, response to encouragement, the same need for healthy outlets for physical energy that are inherent in everyone. If within the overall necessity for safe custody those human needs can be channelled into activities that are constructive and helpful rather than merely repressive, a long step forward will have been taken on the road to effective rehabilitation.

So in planning our changes we endeavored to impress on staff and inmates alike that privileges, as they came along, were part of a planned program designed to further the possibilities of rehabilitation, that they must be earned, and could be forfeited if abused, and that we were anxious for the inmate himself to participate in their development. We tried to make it clear that they were not ameliorations granted merely to make the inmate's life more pleasant, or the task of administration easier, although they have undoubtedly had that effect.

THE IMPORTANCE of well-organized physical training and recreation in a prison cannot be overemphasized. Prisons are inevitably places of tension and healthy safety valves for physical energy do much to relieve that tension. The organization of softball and hockey leagues, boxing tournaments and other forms of competitive athletic activity have vastly improved the "climate" of our institutions.

We have entrusted the management of these activities largely to committees chosen by the inmates themselves, and the sense of responsibility and the organizing ability demonstrated is playing an important part in the rebuilding of character and the feeling of "belonging" that many inmates have lacked. In such activities actual participation in the sport should be as widespread as possible, but we have found no objection to an all-star team in the institution which plays games with visiting outside teams. All games, of course, are home games. This contact with outside sportsmanship has developed a fine spirit of understanding on both sides; not a single unpleasant incident has marred this association.

Closely allied with athletic activities has been an extensive hobby program to fill in time spent in cellular confinement after working hours. These activities are financed from the inmate's own resources and in the case of those without funds of their own by small loans from the Inmates' Welfare Fund. Many beautifully made articles have resulted. At Kingston Penitentiary last winter a public exhibit of paintings and sketches, arranged through the kindness of the local Rotary Club, attracted much favorable comment.

At Dorchester Penitentiary in NB the penitentiary choir was entered in the Moncton Music

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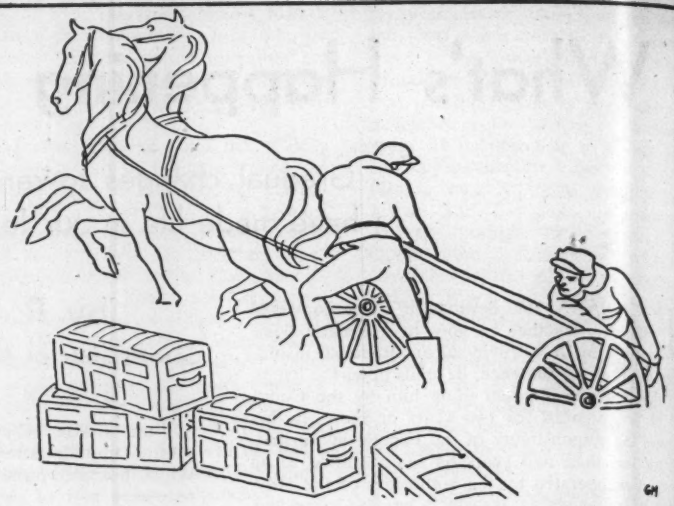

—From the decorations for the book. By Grant Macdonald

A Canadian Merchant Looks Ahead

by C. L. Burton

C. L. BURTON, *Esq., Chairman of the Board of Simpsons, Limited has put on paper the recollections of a very busy and extremely interesting life spent in the business development of Canada. From the experience of the past he turns his eyes toward the future of his country. The extract below is the concluding chapter of "A Sense of Urgency: Memoirs of a Canadian Merchant" published this week by Clarke, Irwin. A review of the book appears on Page 38.*

IT IS EASY TO BEGIN an autobiography; it is extremely difficult to conclude one. I have no desire whatever to preach. But I can reflect: and there are certain reflections in which I might be indulged in order to bring to a close this record of a Canadian's life during the historic period in which Canada grew from the framework of a nation into the nation it has consistently promised to be.

That consistent promise is, I believe, the keynote of my own experience. Those who have been privileged to share in the fulfilment of the promise are the Canadian men and women who, from early Ontario settlers and prairie farmer pioneers to industrialists, have maintained an optimistic spirit in every situation that confronted them. It is said that success in any field depends upon work plus the breaks plus a certain degree of horse sense. Add an optimistic spirit to this combination, and you have the perfect definition.

Who could fail to be optimistic during the past seventy years of Canada's expansion? That question is easy to ask in retrospect. It is the prospect that baffles. Well, while I am fully aware that optimism is not expected of men of my years, and while on every hand our heavy-duty thinkers are daily uttering dire predictions for the future, I must assert my complete confidence in the future prospects of Canada and, if I may so presume, of the world in general.

I TAKE this view not with any regard to economics or politics, but entirely upon my experience of human nature. This, I should remind you, is a merchant speaking. The merchant, it seems to me, is the key man of our civilization. He not only satisfies the needs of the community; he gauges them. From among all that the makers of things offer, he selects. To the makers of things, he conveys, hour by hour, day by day, out of his experience, the requirements, the modifications, the improvements that the public demands. In the opposite direction, he employs his arts and talents to convey to the public the better and the newer, as it is developed by the makers of things. He is, in fact, the middle man, and he has his fingers on the public pulse as perhaps no other servant of the community has.

My impression, after all these years of contact with the consumer, is that the same kind of people who were prospering above the average in my youth are the people who are prospering above the average now. They are the people who like work, who enjoy their work, who find what they are doing to be tirelessly interesting, who are smart enough to recognize opportunity when it offers, and have the sense to seize it. Such people have always existed, and, I believe, will continue to exist and continue to keep things humming. For, rooted deep in human nature is the need and the desire that things be kept humming for the general good.

The mass of mankind is always the consumer, whether of boots and shoes or of political and social systems. Boots and shoes, I might point out, have been much more consistent in their basic design and style than political and social systems. The fact that we are faced now with apparently drastic proposals of change in political and social programs is liable to blind us to the equally important fact of the drastic changes in those fields which have occurred in, say, the past seventy years. I pin my faith on the consumer. As a merchant I can attest the fact that the public does not, for very long, continue to buy what it does not want or what it cannot afford. This holds true of more things than merchandise.

The way I feel is that there will always be a sufficient number of people among us with the desire and energy to do those things which have to be done. And my impression is that there are more of both than there were fifty years ago.

Apart from the enormous strides of technology and science during my lifetime, the change that has most attracted my interest has been the increase in the authority and control of government over the lives and affairs of men.

My father was a Reformer in politics. Most of us have forgotten that there ever was a Reform Party in Canada. It served a most important purpose in a time no less revolutionary than the present. That purpose was the abolition of privilege and the establishment of responsible government. Remembering my father and his fellow Reformers among the farmers and villagers of Ontario County, I have often regretted the passing of the Reform Party.

As was natural in the pioneer days settlements were thin, communications between one man and another difficult and hazardous. The consequence was almost unchallenged central government power and administration.

The Reform Party grew rapidly. It pressed for local self-government in matters of local concern. The Tory Party was for things as they were. One of my earliest memories is of my farmer grandfather as "pathmaster". It could hardly be described as a public office and yet working without pay he was responsible for the maintenance of a certain section of the roadway. Good and faithful pathmasters were much respected among their neighbors, and were given ready cooperation. The Brock road running north via Brougham was always a good well-gravelled road, as was the sixth concession of Pickering, both the result of faithful pathmasters, good Reformers who did their road duty but were always influential to keep local matters in local hands.

WITHOUT committing itself to any rigid program or reform, the Reformers offered a political haven for large numbers of people with varying ideas of reform but with the conviction that reform is a necessity from year to year and from decade to decade. I am told that there never was a period of political confusion comparable to that of the heyday of the Reform Party, between 1830 and 1860, due doubtless to the great diversity of opinion among Reformers as to what reform was. That is as it should be. The reforms came.

The greatest reform was the reduction of the sense of power and authority which government had enjoyed in the days of privilege and the Family Compact. Government should have an uneasy sense of the will of the people. When it loses that, government becomes out of hand and almost unconsciously sets up its ivory tower administration.

During the two wars, our government had to be afforded powers and authority to equal those of the autocratic forces which opposed us. In the first war, income tax and the war measures acts were introduced. They were not gotten rid of even during the depression but continued in one form or

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COLLEGE FOOTBALL

In the Grey Cup's Shadow

by Kim McIlroy

THE LAST TIME a team representing one of Canada's universities won the Grey Cup was in 1924, when Queen's, of Kingston, Ont., defeated Hamilton Tigers of the Interprovincial and Toronto Balmy Beach of the Ontario unions, and no western contender came east.

In the twenty-four years prior to that, when there was a contest for the mythical Dominion Championship, the college boys (Queen's, Ottawa, or Toronto) took it on no less than fifteen occasions.

The last time a university club so much as challenged for the eastern title was in 1935, when Queen's were defeated by Hamilton, 44-4.

Shortly thereafter, it was decided by the Eastern Intercollegiate loop at least that henceforth their teams would no longer enter the playdowns. This was a prudent move. It's possible to be beaten by even more than 40 points.

In the years since 1935 there have been occasions on which partisans of some of the better college winners have deplored the fact that their favorites weren't permitted a crack at the Big Four or ORFU champions, but this was usually wishful thinking, not shared by more discerning students of the game.

It is the simple truth that the best college team today wouldn't stand a chance against the worst team in the eastern or western interprovincial leagues, and would be lucky to beat any club in the ORFU.

What's happened? Has the quality of university play declined, or that of "amateur" play improved?

The answer, of course, is—both.

As senior "amateur" rugby in Canada has become bigger and bigger business, it has been necessary to develop and import better and better players. At first these imports were American college graduates not good enough to turn "pro". Now they are often boys plenty good enough for "pro" clubs who are offered more money to play here. Simultaneously, more effort was made to find and develop Canadian players. Where once a top-flight Canadian ex-college star could star in his first "amateur" season, now the good graduate is usually a year or two away from Big Four or Western play.

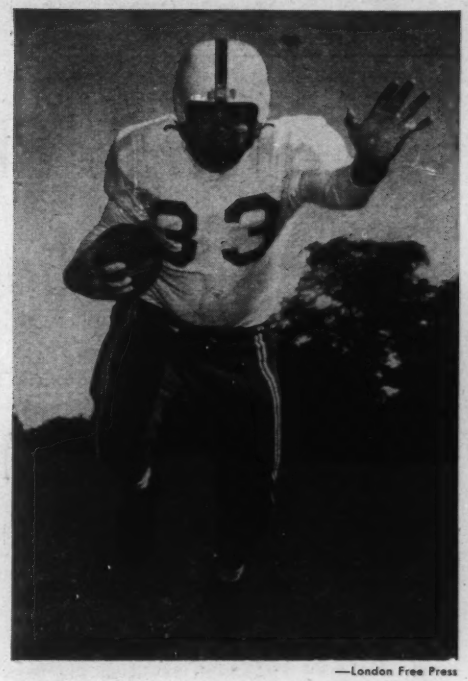
At the same time more stringent eligibility rules were adopted by the Canadian colleges. It's not too long ago that a man could play so many years as an undergraduate and then as a post-graduate that he became as much a landmark about the campus as the chapel.

In general, this dropping out of the national rugby limelight has been an excellent thing for the universities. Inevitably, there was a point, when the colleges felt themselves slipping rugby-wise, at which the necessity for making a decision must have arisen. They could either accept defeat gracefully and settle down to games among themselves, or they could start taking measures to regain their old position.

The latter would have required proselytism on the grand scale, the offering of unabashed and substantial subsidization, and probably the scouting of the better American prep and high schools.

The temptation was successfully withstood, though there were some compromises, for two reasons; the various colleges want to win in their own league and they must compete at the gate with the "amateur" leagues.

What is the state of intercollegiate rugby in Canada today? Good, if you live in Ontario or Quebec. Not so good, if you live anywhere else. Just why this should be so seems a lot more obvious than it is.



—London Free Press

COLLEGE players like Blair Thomson of Western Mustangs must meet scholastic qualifications.

There is only one senior intercollegiate league in the country this fall. It comprises Queen's, Toronto, McGill, and the University of Western Ontario. There are thriving intermediate leagues in the two Provinces, made up of second teams of these four universities plus smaller schools such as Ontario Agricultural College, RMC, and Ottawa University.

The senior loop has this year admitted McMaster, of Hamilton, Ont., on a look-see basis, but elsewhere the college game is in the doldrums.

The University of British Columbia, finding no one close at hand to play with, joined a minor American conference. On the prairies, distance, and competition with the senior "amateur" clubs, led to disinterest and dissolution. In the Maritimes, the Canadian game is comparatively new and competition with better-established sports is tough.

THE REASON usually offered for the failure of Canadian intersectional play is Canada's vast size. It's not too valid. Canada is big, but so is the U.S., and there intersectional play is the rule. A somewhat obscure California institution of learning known as St. Mary's for several years met teams in places like New York and Texas. St. Mary's has a student body numbering 836. Famed Notre Dame is smaller than the universities of British Columbia, Manitoba, McGill, Laval, Montreal, and Toronto; about the same size as Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Western Ontario.

There is little doubt that intercollegiate rugby on a national scale is possible. All that's necessary are stadia large enough to support the project in theory, and enough fans (student body plus alumni should do it) to fill the stadia and support the project in fact. Not only can intercollegiate rugby finance itself, but it can finance a lot of other things as well.

In recent years, the University of Toronto's income from football has been well over $200,000. Part of this comes from rental of the stadium on off weekends, but McGill and Western undoubtedly gross more than half that sum, while keeping a team in the field costs well less than a quarter.

All that is needed is popular interest in the sport, and someone to promote it. And this promotion need not lead to violation of any ethical or scholastic standards.

Canadian intercollegiate rugby on the American scale, geographically, is a desirable thing. To strive for American standards in any other sphere would

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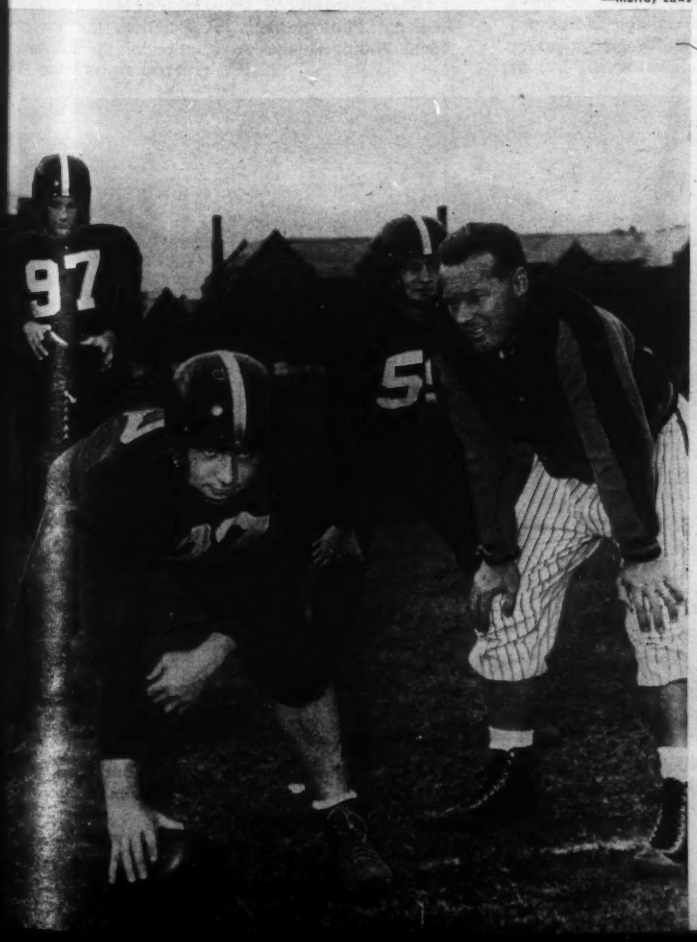
PLAYERS Shannon (97), McCracken (87), and Darragh (59) are given a briefing by Coach Smith of McMaster Marauders. This year's showing will decide whether the Hamilton University team will join the senior Intercollegiate loop.

—Murray Laws



THEY GET AROUND

Canada's Photographers Are Recording Our Growth

by Leonard Knott

CANADA'S unchronicled pioneers are the Chinese and professional photographers. The first with cook stoves and laundry tubs, and the second with camera, tripod and universal props for baby portraiture are among the first to enter every new frontier area and to set up in business in civilization's outposts. They, as well as the geologists, the engineers and the construction crews, are Canada's twentieth-century frontiersmen.

The professional photographer is a peculiar breed. He is the small town or village businessman who portrays on film the life of his community and whose photography files contain almost as many vital statistics as are to be found in the office of the town clerk. He is the raucous, hell-raising press photographer who is as quick on the draw with a camera as some western characters were reputed to be with a gun. He is the sophisticated, big-city camera artist who spends hours in a studio transforming run-of-the-mill commercial products into new art forms or painting the lily by adding glamour to fashion models. And he is the eager interpreter of Canadian industry who, grimy and soot-laden, sets up his lights and his tripods in the glare of the blast furnaces, or seeks to steady his cameras on a factory floor vibrating beneath tons of throbbing machinery.

Some Canadian photographers literally spend their lives in the mountains or on the sea coasts, using nature as a model and selling their pictures to magazines and newspapers all over the world. Others live among the oil derricks, or in the mining camps, or with the bushwhackers and lumberjacks, writing photo biographies of Canada's giants of the outdoors. Still others are technicians who work always inside, in the quiet of a laboratory, or a library, or a hospital, or behind clumsy, racked-up cameras in a photo-engraving plant. With their specialized equipment they photograph the insides of people, or of metals, exploring with x-ray for structural defects; they put on paper for students and for scientists reports of intricate operations or processes, or simply copy on microfilm old books and rare documents.

But scarcely a settlement in Canada is without its local photographer, ready to record its local history with everything from pictures of its annual crop of babies posing in the nude on a fur rug in the studio to post-card panoramas of its Main Street, group photographs of its high-school graduating classes, and formal portraits of its young people's weddings.

PHOTOGRAPHY is possibly Canada's most ubiquitous industry. Known by its products to millions, it operates, so far as most of the public is concerned, in darkness as deep and obscuring as that in its own darkrooms. The Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa keeps no figures on the photographic industry, has no records of its personnel, or capital investment. The only figure available is that provided by the six provincial and regional professional photographers' associations which list for all Canada a total of 2,800 full-time photographers. The associations themselves are comparatively new but claim to represent almost forty per cent of those who earn their living with a camera.

Oldest and largest of the professional associations is the Commercial and Press Photographers' Association of Canada Incorporated, a body which, like many others located in Toronto, makes a claim to being national but which depends almost entirely upon a local membership. CAPPAC publishes a monthly magazine, "*Canadian Photography*", and sponsors an annual print salon open to all Canadian professional photographers regardless of their association affiliations. Last year for the first time the prints were shown in Montreal as well as in Toronto and this year the fifth show is on tour in western Canada.

Other associations include the Maritime Professional Photographers' Association, the Professional Photographers' Association of the Province

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LEONARD KNOTT *is a Montreal writer who specializes in articles on Canada's industrial scene.*

IN FASHION, Eric Skipsey, a west coast photographer, has achieved a Canada-wide reputation.

ACTION SHOTS of Harry Befus have done much to make Calgary Stampede well-known. Befus is one of the country's best-known news photographers.

INDUSTRIAL pictures by Malak of Ottawa have won him acclaim, and have been widely circulated in Canada and other countries. He is Karsh's younger brother.

—Industrial Supplement

CANADIAN LABOR: In 1952, statesmanship & pettiness, stability & militancy, and a new peak in numerical strength.

CONGRESS CONVENTIONS

What's Ahead on the Labor Scene?

by Wilfred List

Labor Writer, The Globe and Mail

THE CANADIAN labor scene today presents a conflicting picture of labor statesmanship and pettiness, of trends to both stability and increasing militancy, and of a new peak in the numerical strength of organized labor.

Vested interests, traditional suspicions and jealousies, and political differences continue their erosive work in widening the gap between Canada's two major labor congresses.

The recent conventions of the two big labor congresses—the 522,000-member Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the 350,000-member Canadian Congress of Labor — marked a new low in the relations between these two giant labor blocs.

Communist unions that were propelled out the front door of the Canadian Congress of Labor continue to flourish and prosper, although somewhat out of character in a mantle of quiet respectability. Once conservative and cautious Roman Catholic syndicates in Quebec have emerged as one of the most militant labor groups in the country, battling employers and Premier Duplessis' police alike. The Catholic unions today are at the same historical point that the CIO was in 1939, fighting for a recognized place in the economy of the Province.

But elsewhere in the country there are signs that a spirit of cooperation is replacing mutual belligerency in relations between unions and management. The steel industry is an example of this trend toward more orderly labor-management relations.

The battle phase in industrial relations is not entirely over — certainly the long and bitter strikes on the West Coast in recent months do not indicate that peace and harmony are easily come by. But basic patterns of amicable relations are being established.

Most of the big industries—the railways are the notable exception—are now near the levelling-off point on wages, for the next year or two at least. The friction points are where unions come in contact with the smaller plants, and in the still unorganized areas in Quebec and the Maritimes.

Long-term contracts and improved attitudes assure relative stability in the basic steel industry and for the auto and packinghouse industries. The construction trades, too, can look forward to a period of peace based on recently negotiated contracts that bring wage rates for construction workers to a new high. The only shadow marring prospects for continued peace in the field is the threat of jurisdictional warfare between the old established AFL craft unions and the United Mine Workers (CCL), which has aspirations in the building field.

Canadian trade-union membership is still continuing to climb. It is now well over the million figure, but this still represents only 30 per cent of the non-agricultural working force in Canada. The big gap between membership and potential is viewed by the unions as a standing threat to the conditions they have achieved. But the prospects of any major gains in membership in the next few years are not too bright.

Biggest single non-union group is the white-collar workers—office workers, store employees and the semi-professional people. The big industries, with a few exceptions, are organized. The non-union groups in industry are among the thousands of small plants that have escaped the union net. It is these plants the CCL hopes to penetrate by pooling the strength and resources of all its affiliates in a common organizing drive.

Organizing the unorganized is an impressive slogan; it looks good on paper, but once the mass industries have been disposed of, it's easier to say than do. Both the AFL and CIO unions have talked a great deal about organizing the white-collar workers, but for all the talk there has been very little organizing. The drive a year ago to corral department store employees in the union fold was a quarter-million dollar bust after cracking up under employee resistance and company opposition at the Toronto stores of the T. Eaton Co.

If efforts to expand organization of the CCL have met only limited success, the campaign to take over the membership of Communist unions expelled from the Congress can be marked down as a dismal failure. Neither the powerful United Steelworkers of America or the fledgling International Union of Electrical Workers has made much headway against their respective Communist union targets. IUE efforts against the United Electrical Workers have all but petered out. The steel union did make a substantial gain in taking over the Northern Ontario mine fields from the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, but this was largely overshadowed by the costly failure of a raid against the Mine-Mill in British Columbia. The Mine-Mill, strongly entrenched in Sudbury and Port Colborne, where the International Nickel Co. has its plants, is growing fat, prosperous and respectable.

COMMUNIST-LINE unions have consolidated their positions by new tactics. With the exception of Quebec, where they are facing offensive action by management, they have abandoned their militant approach to labor relations and the picket line Donnybrooks for which they were noted. The old practice of calling strikes on the slightest provocation is giving way to a conciliatory approach.

The Communist-line unions know that a long or disastrous strike would be the signal for other unions to jump in to pick up the pieces; and there are many unions both in the CCL and AFL camp just waiting for the opportunity. The Communist-line leaders are shrewd enough to avoid that trap. The party-line is being soft-pedalled these days and the main theme today is unity.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32-A

THE WORLD TODAY

Stalin Sets A New Line

by Willson Woodside

—International

THIS SORT OF THING IS OUT: West European Communists shift to softer tactics, purge riot leaders.

LET THERE BE no underrating the importance of what has been going on in Moscow. It would not be too much to say that, with the first major change of line since 1946 laid down by Stalin for the Party Congress, a new postwar era has been opened. Here are the new signals he is calling.

Passing quite over the fact that it is the resistance set up by the Atlantic Alliance in Europe and the UN effort in Korea which has forced him to give up hope of spreading the Soviet Empire further by violent means at the present time, Stalin calls the attention of the faithful to the very unhappy economic situation of the capitalist world.

The most important economic result of the Second World War, he says, was the breakup of the single world market. There are now two world markets, the capitalist trading area and the Soviet bloc. With the latter expanding steadily the rivalry within the ever-narrowing capitalist trading area is becoming more and more bitter. The result of such loss of markets and raw material supplies is bound to be unemployment in the chief industrial countries and a deepening of the general crisis of world capitalism. The Marshall Plan and the Western rearmament drive are, as Stalin portrays them, but desperate measures to postpone this crisis, "like a drowning man clutching at straws."

Actually, under the guise of giving "help" through the Marshall Plan, the United States is penetrating the economy of England and France and seizing markets and raw materials in their colonies, to which the British and French are bound in the end to react by trying to tear themselves from the embrace of the U.S. and even fight her to regain their independence. Germany and Japan, too, Stalin thinks are bound to try again to rise to their feet, to break away from U.S. tutelage and seek their independence.

BECAUSE OF these rivalries, and because the capitalists know that war with the Soviet Union would put an end to the very existence of capitalism, Stalin lays it down that the capitalist states are more likely to fight among themselves than to cooperate in an onslaught on the Soviet bloc. This is the most important statement in his 50,000-word article in the theoretical magazine *Bolshevik*, and its importance does not lie so much in whether he really believes it to be true as in the fact that from it the new line of policy will flow.

Already he has assured the world through an interview with Nenni, the fellow-travelling Italian Socialist leader, that the Kremlin will avoid any action which might precipitate a world war, and that he is prepared for 10 or 15 years of cold war. He is not worried about the Atlantic Pact, he tells Nenni; sees a German Army still a long way off; and "laughs" at American rearmament. Soviet Russia, he is sure, can stand the arms race longer than the U.S.

So there you are. Nothing for Western Europe to worry about, if there's not going to be war. Nothing to worry about at home from Communist insurrection, either, since the activists, the partisans, the revolutionary types have been purged or quieted. No need for Western Europe to worry about war, no need to stick with the U.S. and sink steadily into economic crisis, as Britain, France and Italy are doing at present. The First Moscow Economic Conference of last March showed the way: plenty of trade to be had with the Soviet bloc. Sheep of the world, unite! And come see the wolf!

It is perhaps not surprising that the most convincing exposition of the new Soviet line should come in a dispatch from Bonn to the *New York Times* by Drew Middleton, attributed to "a source with extensive knowledge of Russian affairs"—at a time when Ambassador Kennan was waiting in Bonn, having been ousted by Moscow.

THIS SOURCE sees the all-embracing aim of the Soviets as the "moral and physical disarmament of Western Europe." They will seek this by trying to lull Western European opinion into the belief that the danger of war has passed, and to lure it with offers of trading opportunities with the Soviet bloc, as trading conditions become more and more difficult in the West.

Meanwhile the Soviets will press forward with the consolidation of Eastern Europe and China in a new Russian Empire, and will accelerate their arms program, especially in satellite Eastern Europe, so as to maintain absolute superiority over the NATO powers. "This means that if the West raises 12 West German divisions, the Soviets will raise 12 East German divisions and reinforce their own forces in the Soviet Zones."

"If the West buys this line," said the 'source', "it will deserve everything it gets. The picture as we see it is that the rulers of the Soviet Union do not really expect the British and the Americans or the French and the Americans to get involved in fierce quarrels, whatever Stalin may write about it. What they do desire is that the British and French people believe they have nothing to fear from Russia, that the drive for rearmament slows down and that the Soviet Union sits on the perimeter and picks up the pieces when the Atlantic alliance cracks. They are trying to remove the sense of urgency that is the real driving force of that alliance."

Stalin, too, seems to have been listening when Mr. Churchill whispered to Mr. St. Laurent, at the banquet in Ottawa last winter, that without Stalin's help there wouldn't have been any Atlantic alliance. An open microphone carried this into the press gallery and onto the front pages.

MALENKOV confirmed before the Party Congress the main Soviet aims in foreign policy: 1. "Strengthen the defensive might of the Soviet state and raise our preparedness to smite any aggressor." 2. Strengthen and develop "the indestructible friendly relations with the Chinese and other people's republics." 3. Implement in future a policy of "international cooperation and development of business relations with all countries."

Already the Western European Communist parties are drumming away at the "Popular Front" line. Jacques Duclos, who has led the French CP during Thorez's long absence in Russia, is just out with an article calling for a "united national front", in which all Frenchmen, even those who do not approve entirely of the Communist Party program, will join to "re-establish France's independence."

This is to be done, as one might expect, by working for the break-up of the Schuman Plan for pooling West European coal and steel, by defeating the plan for a European Army, and by ending the Indo-China War. The aims are not new to the French Communists, but now they are to be pursued by penetrating other more or less sympathetic organizations and by selling them to the general public, instead of through violent strikes and street demonstrations which cause ordinary Frenchmen to react against the Communists in defence of law and order.

The Party's two best-known "tough guys", Marty and Tillon, who led the French Navy's Black Sea mutiny in 1919, led the Communist resistance groups in France during the war, and the violent street demonstrations in Paris against General Ridgway last summer, have been purged

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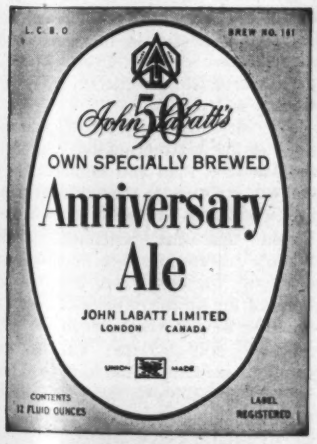


*The swing is definitely to

LABATT'S

from the French politburo.

At the same time Togliatti in Italy has called for "peaceful co-existence" and the collaboration of all parties, Communist and non-Communist, against the de Gasperi Government. Stalin has given his blessing to an Italian Popular Front by granting his first interview in a year and half to the fellow-travelling Socialist leader, Pietro Nenni.

The West German Communists, acting on the same signal, have proposed a common front to the Social Democrats—and been turned down. The British Communists, according to an investigation carried out by Hugh Gaitskell after the Labor Party Conference, climbed with all their fellow-travellers on to Bevan's bandwagon on that occasion, and were not repulsed.

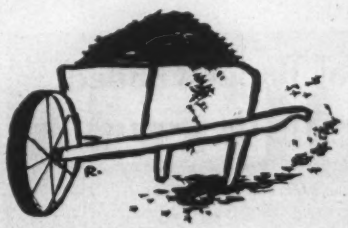
Every organ of direct Soviet propaganda and all the Soviet dupes and fellow-travellers will now take up the

—Miller

POSSIBILITY of Nye Bevan, with his anti-American policies, being next Prime Minister of Britain, must make Reds drool.

refrain, with infinite variations. The United States is bent on war, and will drag you in too. No use for you to think you can deter the U.S. or influence her policy within the Atlantic Alliance or the UN. She is ruled by militarists, monopolists and madmen, who care nothing about plain people but are specializing in weapons which will kill them by the million. Witness the atom bombs they wave at the world so recklessly, and the germ warfare they use against helpless Asians.

The only way to save yourselves, these propagandists will say, is to break away from the U.S. "Regain your independence!" Why should you let the U.S. tell you how much you must sacrifice for arms you don't



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really need (since the Soviet Union has no intention of attacking)? Why should you let the U.S. tell you whom you can trade with and whom you cannot trade with? Why should you let the wealthy Americans push their trade into your own markets and into your colonies? Why tolerate American troops pushing you out of your village pubs and taking your women? Send them off home, where they belong. "Ami, go home!"

One could go on, but that is the general idea. There is, of course, some basis for the Soviet thesis of growing crisis among the free nations. The British, as was noted in this space last week, are being squeezed more and more tightly. The French fiscal crisis seems to be permanent. There is bound to be more difficulty for these two, and for Germany and Japan, in the trading rivalry which is intensifying among all of them. And nothing comes more easily than resentment of American wealth and power among nations who are losing theirs.

Germany and Japan are almost certain to present political problems to the Western powers, as they grow stronger. We can see the possibilities here in the reports, probably spread by the Communists, firmly denied by M. Schuman but already widely published in Germany, that French officials have talked secretly with Soviet officers in Switzerland over what to do about German re-armament. And the tax squeeze is raising a cry of complaint over the re-armament program of the Atlantic nations, even in prosperous member countries like Canada.

—Hutton in Philadelphia Enquirer

SOVIETS will do their utmost to play on French fears of a rearmed Germany, to postpone building of West European Army.

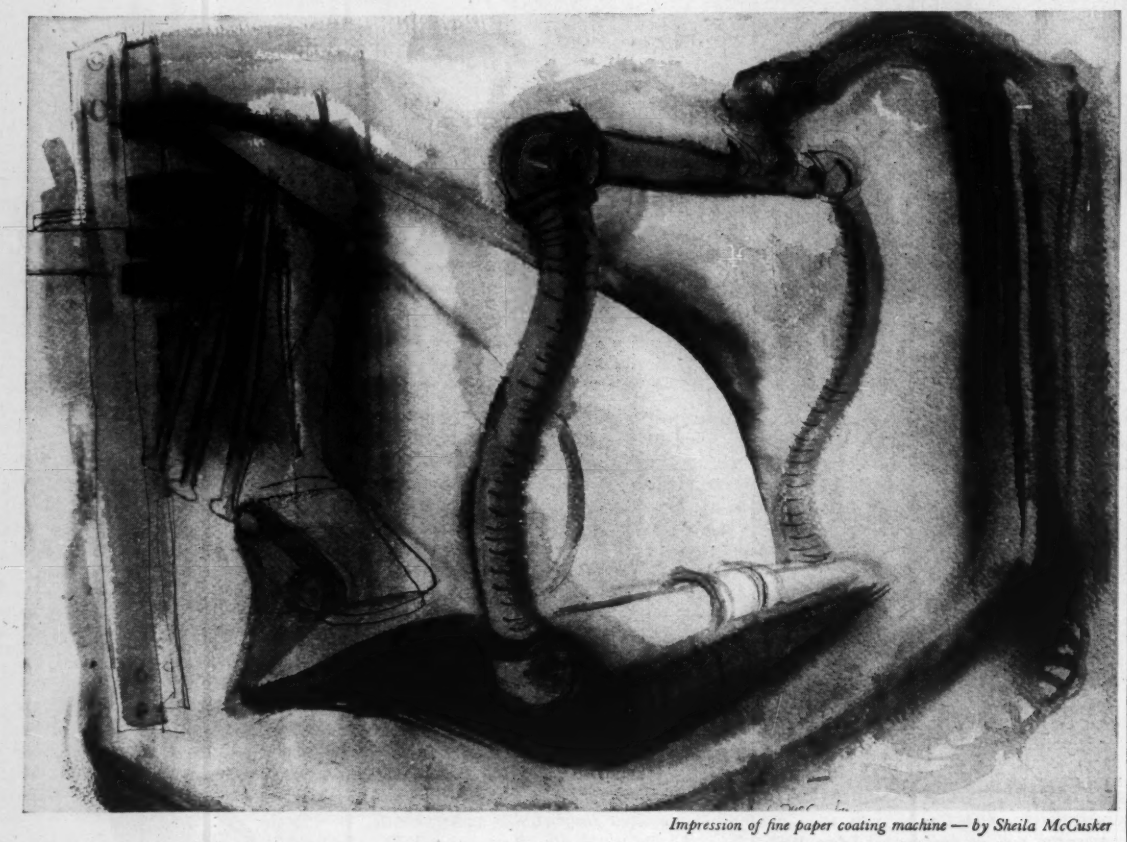
This is what Stalin counts on; this is what he will try to encourage. His "line" is quite as much a program for action as it is a prediction of what he expects to happen. It is well for us to know what he hopes for, so that we can get to work to make sure it doesn't come true.

His new "line" is a challenge to us to press on with the moves towards unity which have forced him to give up his old line. His predictions of a narrowing market in the free world must inspire greater efforts on our part to broaden that market by easing trading restrictions.

His strictures on U.S. "exploitation" of her partner-nations (through the Marshall Plan and Military Aid!) call for exposure to the world of trading conditions between the Soviet Union and her satellites, which Stalin's accusations are intended to cover up: the Polish coal which Stalin takes at the arbitrary price of $1.50 a ton, the Soviet wheat which is "generously" sold to the Czechs for foreign exchange and at the full Chicago price, and the imperialistic trading companies which have been set up within every satellite with the Soviet Government holding 51 per cent of the stock.

FINALLY, let it be realized that one sure reason for Stalin's discovery that the capitalist nations are more likely to go to war among themselves than to join in an attack on the Soviet Union, is the realization of the difficulties which the policy of liberation of the satellite and oppressed peoples recently enunciated by Eisenhower, could raise for Moscow. It could raise the hopes of the Eastern Europeans and the Soviet minorities and make it more difficult to consolidate the new Russian Empire.

Stalin is trying to snuff out these hopes with his "prediction" that the Western countries will instead fight among themselves. We ought not to help him by decrying the policy.



Impression of fine paper coating machine — by Sheila McCusker

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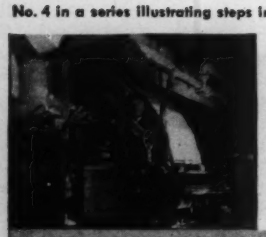

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LETTERS: PORSILD'S REPLY

Arctic Storm in Reverse

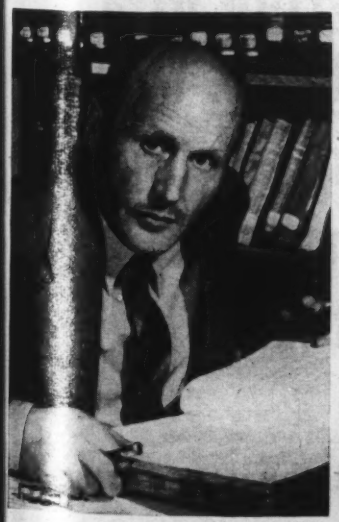
(Because of the great interest in Scott Young's article "Storm Out of the Arctic", which appeared in the October 18 issue, SATURDAY NIGHT *publishes the following letter from Mr. A. E. Porsild, Arctic expert.)*

IN HIS recent article: "Storm over the Arctic" (Oct. 18 issue), Mr. Young imputes certain rather far-fetched motives for my review of Farley Mowat's "People of the Deer" (*The Beaver*, June, 1952). Actually my review was quite objective, and written solely from the point of view of a scientist whose work has brought him in close contact with the Arctic and with Arctic problems, but not necessarily with the actual responsibility of administration of the North.

To show why I consider myself in a position to write at least with some authority on the Arctic, I might mention that I spent my boyhood in Greenland among Eskimo and have spent a considerable part of my adult life in Arctic work. I know the North American Arctic from Alaska to Greenland from personal observation, and I have travelled extensively in Arctic Europe and Asia as well. I have lived among nearly all Eskimo tribes, including those with which Mr. Mowat is concerned.

I SPEAK the language of the Eskimo, I know a good deal about their customs and problems, and I am deeply concerned with their future welfare, for I have found among them some of the finest people I have ever known.

Unfortunately, the problem of what to do with and for the Eskimo is a very difficult one. And for it there is no entirely satisfactory solution because conditions vary so greatly from tribe to tribe over the many thousand miles of Arctic coastline along which our few thousand Eskimo live. It is pointless to make direct comparison between our Eskimo and those of Greenland where, for two hundred years, the native population has been kept completely isolated by a paternalistic Danish Government mindful of the needs for a deliberately slow but gradual education of the Eskimo.



—NFB

A. E. PORSILD

Incidentally, the system which has worked so well in Greenland is, in many respects, similar to that adopted by the Hudson's Bay Company in the early days when that Company held what amounted to a trade monopoly in the Canadian North.

It is well known that for a number of years there has been a decline and a worsening of conditions among the more primitive Eskimo tribes in Canada. Owing to improved means of transportation, even the most remote tribes have at last come into contact with civilization. The impact upon them has almost invariably been disastrous because they were unprepared for it, and unable quickly to adapt themselves to the white man's food, his tools and his diseases. But the question whether the Government could or should have prevented this contact, is at best academic. It may safely be assumed that if it had, there would have been no lack of critics who would have found such a policy

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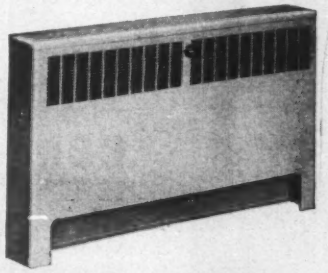

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high-handed and unrealistic.

This lengthy preamble is to show that I am interested in the future of the Eskimo for their own sake and that, Mr. Young notwithstanding, my review of "People of the Deer" was not a "whitewash" of the policy of the Canadian Government in dealing with our native peoples any more than it was a defence of the past or present policy of our northern trading companies. That of the Hudson's Bay Company, at least, can well speak for itself. My only concern was to show that Mowat's book, notwithstanding the favorable views expressed by numerous reviewers, is misleading and utterly worthless as a crusade against alleged ma!administration, because the premises upon which its conclusions are built are wrong or even fictitious.

To prove this, it was necessary to cite some of the more glaring examples of errors and misleading statements. Scott Young pronounces these errors unimportant and trivial. They might be in a work of fiction, but not in a book which claims to be factual. If the author of such a book, whether through ignorance or by design, is consistently wrong about his "facts", how can his conclusions be other than worthless?

In posing as an authority on Eskimo and Arctic problems, Mowat leads his readers to believe that he has lived in the Arctic for considerable time, or to be exact, two years. Thus, on P. 89, when speaking about the Barrenlands, he says: " . . . after two years in the land . . ." and in a letter printed in *The Globe and Mail* on March 31, 1952, he categorically states: "I myself spent two years in the so-called barrenlands."

AN EXAMINATION of official reports and Government files actually shows that Mowat was in the Barrenlands no more than 47 days altogether and that, during 1947 and 1948, he spent no more than six months all told in the Northwest Territories. Such "inaccuracies" may seem trivial to Mr. Young but they make me wonder about the reliability of Mowat's memory, especially when later, in his reply to my review (printed in *The Montreal Star*, July 15, 1952), he flatly denies having ever made such a statement.

My argument that Mowat could not possibly have attained even an elementary knowledge of the Eskimo language, does not impress Scott Young as much as Mowat's claim, that an unnamed French anthopologist and linguist verbally pronounced his book "one of the best ever written on Eskimo". One wonders if this is what Mr. Young means by "a balanced and unbiased view"?

Or take the now famous case of the dried deer tongues. Mowat, on P. 78 of his book, reported that "one outpost of a world-famous trading concern actually encouraged the sale of tremendous quantities of ammunition to the Northern Indians by offering to buy all the deer tongues that were brought in! Many thousands of dried deer tongues passed through that post, while many thousands of carcasses, stripped only of their tongues, remained to rot in the spring thaws." Fortunately, as pointed out in the March, 1952, issue of *Beaver*, "deer tongue", in northern trade parlance, means the leaf of a certain plant, used in the flavoring of tobacco! Thus far, Mowat has not admitted that he slipped up on the deer tongues but, on the other hand, has not questioned the correction printed in the *Beaver*. Nor has he explained that mysterious tribe — the Ihalmiut — that, as far as I can see, was created solely as a vehicle for his attack on Government administration and on the wicked traders. There never was such a tribe. Nor is there even a shred of evidence in support of his claim that there ever was a tribe of Eskimo, several thousand strong, living on the upper Kazan River. In fact, the very idea that there might ever have been enough game to support such numbers of people, is utterly ridiculous. In 1770 Samuel Hearne saw no Eskimo there, nor any indication that they had ever been in what was then Indian country.

When the discrepancies between Mowat's story and the 730-page scientific report of the Danish Fifth Thule Expedition become too evident,

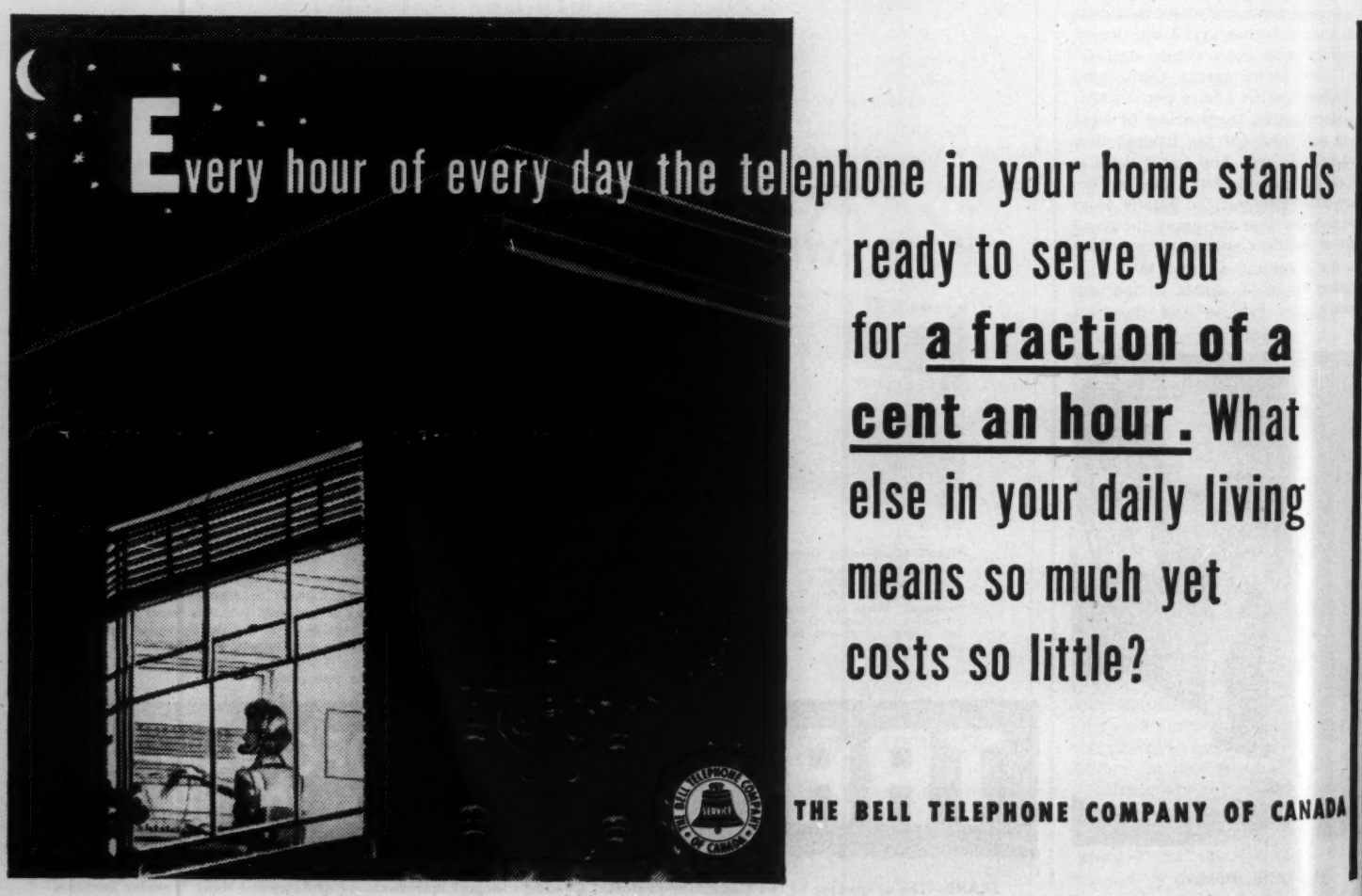
Mowat (P. 256) merely dismisses Rasmussen and Birket-Smith's contacts with the Caribou Eskimo as having been "brief and clouded".

In Paragraph One of a statement prepared for his publishers in reply to my review, Mowat claims that I deliberately misrepresented him by stating that his book "deals only with one small band of Eskimo . . . for I state clearly, that the Ihalmiut—of whom I write—include most of the former inhabitants of central and southern Keewatin Territory — an area of over 100,000 square miles . . ." This, of course, is absurd, for an area of 100,000 square miles would comprise all that part of Keewatin lying between the 60th Parallel and Wager Inlet or, in other words, all the inhabited parts.

FURTHERMORE, on P. 256 of "People of the Deer" Mowat specifically states that "Rasmussen never met the Ihalmiut, and never even suspected their existence." Rasmussen did not mention the "Ihalmiut" because there never was such a tribe, but he and Birket-Smith did write a large volume about all the Eskimo of Keewatin District.

If Mowat had taken time to read this volume more carefully, he might have avoided a number of mistakes, for Rasmussen, being part Eskimo himself and a great scholar, was undoubtedly in a position to write with unquestioned authority on Eskimo.

Most telling is Mowat's claim that he obtained his evidence and background information, including such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matters as folklore, history and religion, direct from Eskimo who knew no English at all, and without the aid of an interpreter. To get around this difficulty he claims to have learned to speak the Eskimo language in just one month.

Says Mowat (P. 121): "In a month's time I was able to make myself understood and I could understand most of what was said to me." And on P. 123,"I found I was able to speak about quite abstract subjects, and incidentally give the lie to those who say that these 'natives' are unable to think, or express themselves, in abstract terms."

To have learned French or German in a month's time would have been a considerable accomplishment. Since philologists agree Eskimoic is one of the most complicated languages known, this claim shows how utterly worthless his evidence is.

To judge from the Oct. 18 article by Scott Young, and from the numerous favorable reviews of "People of the Deer", Mowat's style must somehow be convincing to writers who know little or nothing about the Arctic and who do not care to check statements. But it seems to me that such reviewers should be content to discuss only the literary merits or demerits of the book.

In conclusion may I suggest that you obtain an independent opinion on "People of the Deer" from Dr. R. C. Wallace, Director of the Aretic Institute of North America, or from Col. Graham Rowley, Arctic Advisor to the National Defence Research Board.

"Lost" Canadians?

IN THE Sept. 6 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT a Mr. Menton of Ottawa took exception to the "urbanity" with which I treated Canadian migration to U.S. in July 26 issue.

Mr. Menton is mistaken if he thinks I did not check on Canadian Fellows and Scholars who have gone to the U.S. The National Research Council has from 1917 to 1950 made awards to 1,268 individuals, of whom 23 are dead, and no information on 75. Of the remaining 1,170, there are now 201 in the U.S.—just over 17 per cent and not 28 per cent as quoted by Mr. Menton. This was an annual loss of only six per year.

I also studied the records of awards by the Rockefeller Foundation. In the same period (1917-1950) they made 6,342 awards, of which 476 were to Canadians. Of these 476, there are 15 now in the U.S. (Two of the fifteen are women married to U.S. citizens.) This is a loss of less than one every two years. Although we all deplore any loss, can it be said that less than seven per year is dangerous? Mr. Menton spoke of huge salaries in the U.S. A survey just completed by the California Institute of Technology gave the median salaries of their graduates this year as:

Bachelors—$340 per month
Masters —$405 per month
Doctors —$495 per month

We had some bachelors who got $450 to start last spring. I admit this was exceptional but the median was over $300.

Ottawa. G. M. MORRISON

Harsh Realities

TAKING an apparently idealistic point of view, Mr. Willson Woodside in his recent article "From Containment to Liberation" seems entirely to ignore the realities of the present international situation.

I cannot see how the countries of the West are to liberate Eastern Europe without precipitating a general war. Can Mr. Woodside imagine any conditions under which the Kremlin will voluntarily withdraw the Red Army from its present forward positions—and dissolve the satellite armies it has so carefully established? Further, is any member of NATO today—including the United States—ready to go to war for the sake of the people of Eastern Europe?

The answer to both these questions is obviously "No". . . Proclamation by the West that it intends to liberate Eastern Europe would have three likely results. It would encourage the build-up of Red military forces; it might well encourage the supporters we still have in Eastern Europe to sacrifice themselves prematurely; since political and military reality would render it solely an act of propaganda, it would lead to an inevitable and disgraceful letdown.

The realities of the present situation are harsh, but let us have the honesty to face up to them.

Montreal, Que. MICHAEL SHELDON

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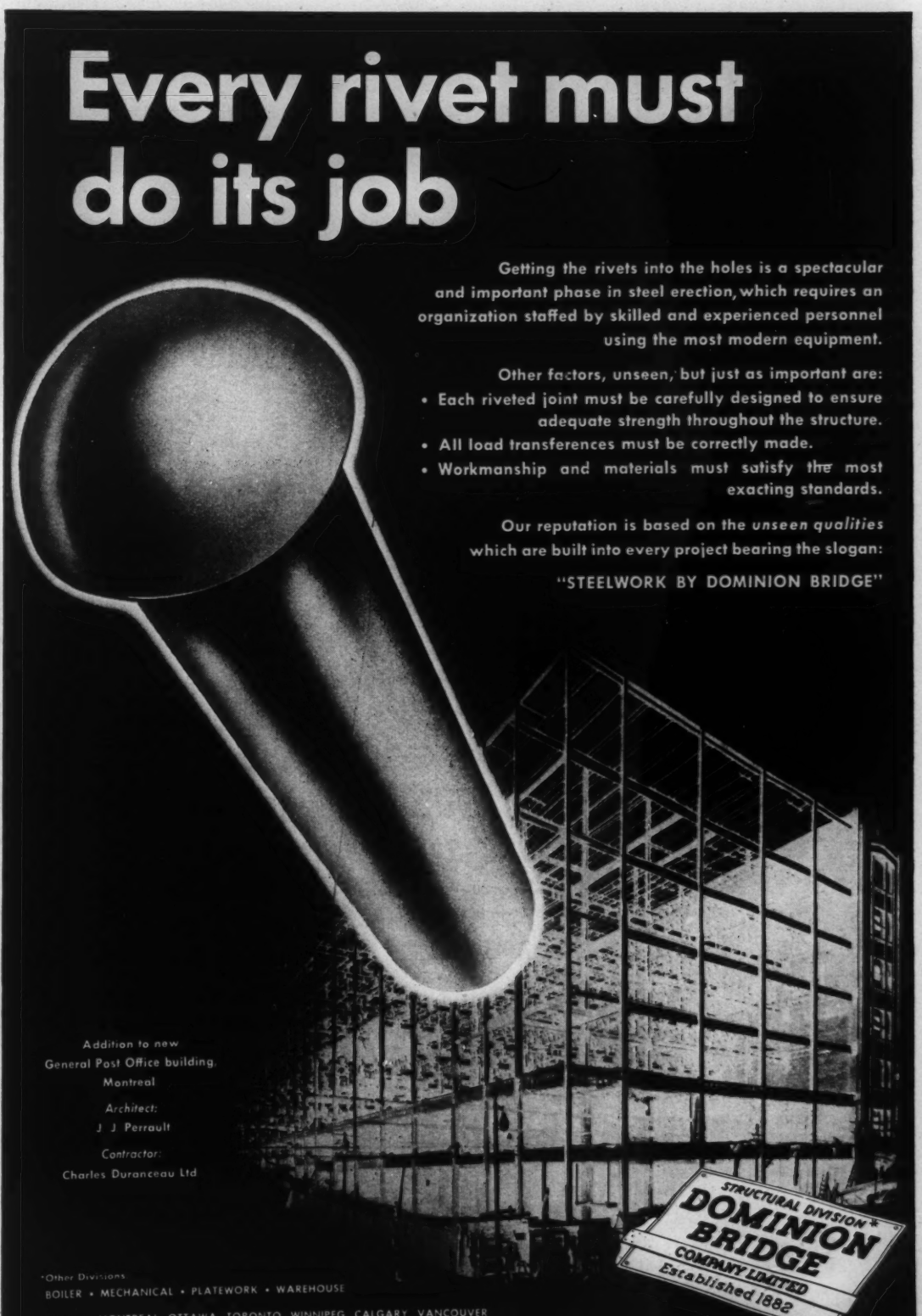

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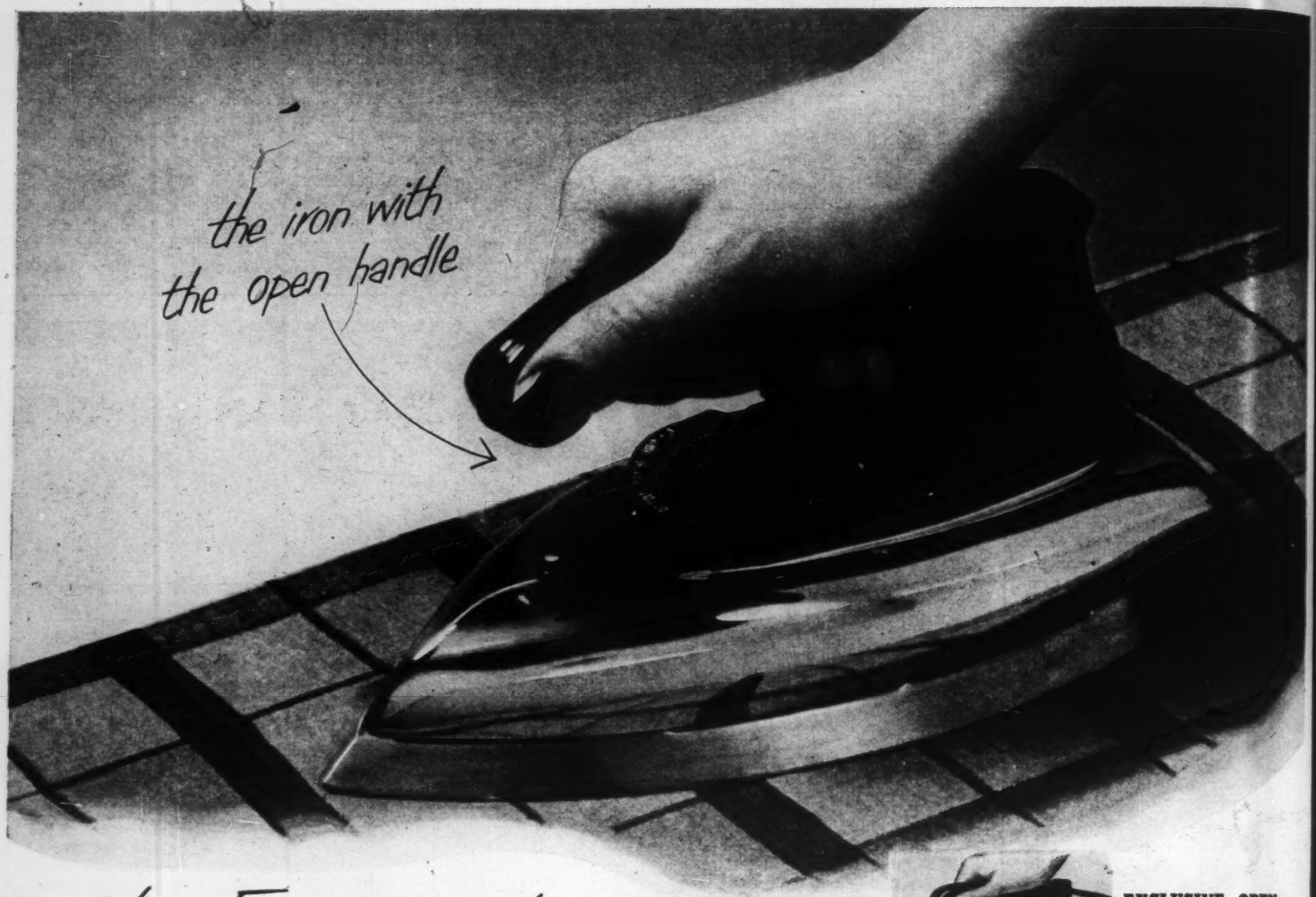

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And it's easier, too, because it's cooler. The exclusive Open Handle design promotes free circulation of air . . . keeps heat away from your hand.

The total weight is only 3 lbs. . . . because **correct** heat, precisely controlled, makes weight unnecessary.

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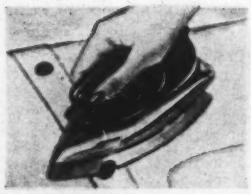
EXCLUSIVE OPEN HANDLE . . . you can iron right up inside sleeves, cuffs, pockets . . . spots you could never reach before.



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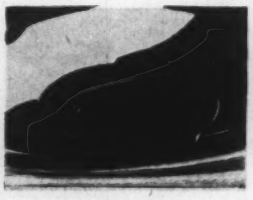

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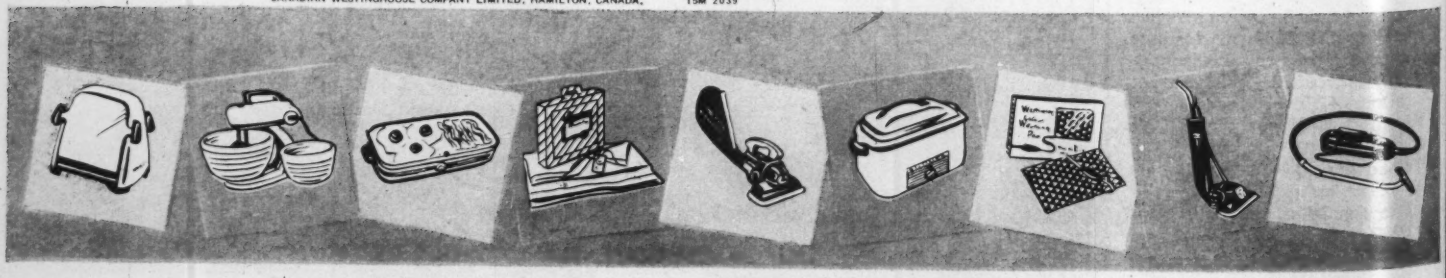

LETTERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

First Commercial TV

RE THE article in September 20 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT by Helen Beattie entitled "TV Spieler—Sells The Product", it is a fact that we had commercial television on the CBC-CBFT station in Montreal before September 9. Therefore, the Westinghouse program "The Big Review" was not the first commercial program in Canada. At 8:15 p.m., Monday, September 8, Genereux Motor Ltd., through Vickers & Benson Ltd. of Montreal, had the first commercial television program in Canada. I'm sure you will wish to correct the impression that you have given your readers in your issue of Sept. 20.

Toronto, Ont. R. E. GOURLAY, Vickers & Benson Ltd.

Religious Belief

IN HIS recent piece on Religious Experiences, B. K. Sandwell makes a statement that could well be misunderstood by many people. He says that "the 'reality' (of the existence) of that (infinite and beneficent) Power is a matter of faith, not of scientific inquiry."

What he should have said was that religious belief was a matter of having faith in the faculty of reason. The scientist, of course, will not accept reason, but only experiment. Religious belief is a matter of apprehending, not comprehending. We can apprehend God, but we cannot comprehend Him.

Outremont, Que. E. S.

"O Canada" Great Music

AS A Canadian who has spent a fairly considerable part of his lifetime in travel, and who furthermore has conducted several of the more famous European symphony orchestras on their home ground, may I enter your correspondence column in connection with the national song, "O Canada"?

As a national song, and as a song representative of our country, this composition has won a place which no act of Parliament could have accorded it. At home and abroad it is of this song that one automatically thinks when it is a question of the national anthem to be played.

The trouble is not "O Canada". The trouble is with the conductors and musicians who render it.

"O Canada" is a composition, and it was composed by a musician. If it is to be played it is worthy of an approach as conscientious and as musical in every sense as are the works to follow it in the program. In actuality, "O Canada" regularly receives the most perfunctory treatment, as does "God Save the Queen".

I have seen Canadian soldiers moved to tears by the emotions evoked by a proper rendition of the song. I have been approached after concerts in Rome and Amsterdam and been thanked by Canadians for introducing them to it. I have been told that they "really heard it for the first time."

And if anyone doubts that "O Canada" is great music he has only to turn up the magnificent arrangement worked out last autumn by Sir Ernest MacMillan for the CBC's broadcast in honor of the royal visit.

Headquarters 25th Canadian Brigade, Korea. G. W. (BILL) BOSS

Canadians and Doughnuts

WE WOULD like to refute to some extent a small item shown in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT relative to the consumption of doughnuts in Canada. Mention is made that Canada is not a doughnut-eating nation, and that is possibly quite true in comparison to the United States consumption. But increase in the consumption of doughnuts by the Canadian public is becoming a very important factor with Canadian bakers.

In the August issue of *Canadian Grocer* an article shows, according to DBS figures on the bread industry, that the sale of doughnuts last year increased from $4,677,936 to $7,837,-864. On the basis of retail prices this would quite reasonably be estimated at twenty-five to thirty million doughnuts sold in Canada during that year, and this would not take in a number of the smaller accounts not reporting their production.

Toronto, Ont. FRANK G. ARNOLD

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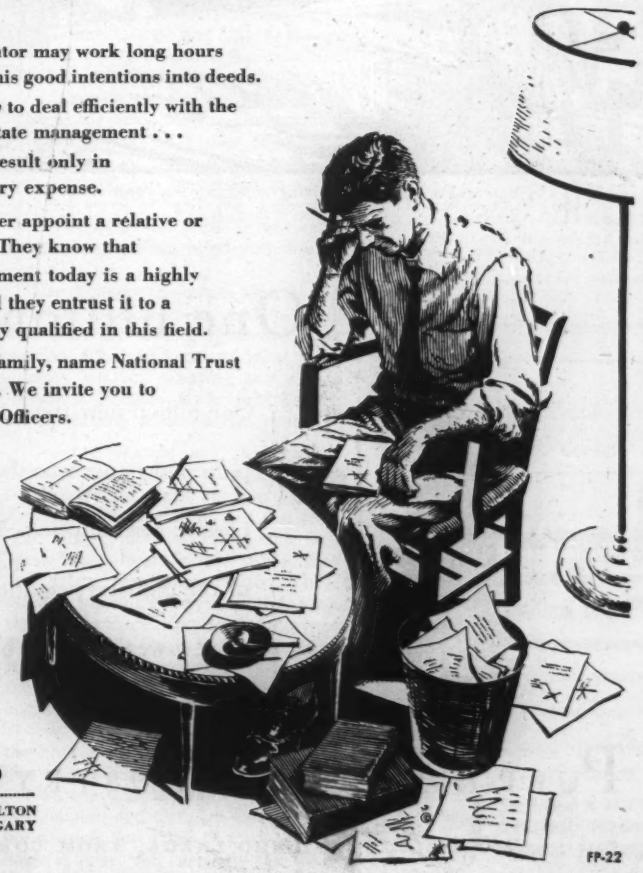

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LONDON LETTER

Man Behind the Coronation

by P. O'D.

ONE OF the busiest men in London or anywhere else in the country for many months to come will be Mr. Eccles, the Minister of Works. It is his job to get things ready for the Coronation. As he modestly puts it, his Department is the "builder, decorator, electrician and stage-hand of the world's most glorious and moving pageant". He is already busy with the plans and arrangements, and especially with the appalling problem of where and how to find seats for half the people who want them.

Government stands along the route of the Coronation procession would, as at present planned, seat just under 100,000 people—nothing like enough to meet the demands of "the great invasion of visitors who are already clamoring for places to view it", as Mr. Eccles himself admits. And, not unnaturally, her Majesty's British subjects are certain to expect a reasonable share of the accommodation. Most of them will be out of luck.

One obvious way of solving the problem would be to build more and bigger stands, but that is the sort of thing that is easier to say than do. Not enough room. Besides, there is the matter of cost. For the 1937 Coronation the cost was £350,000. For next year's Coronation the cost will be about trebled. But this is really a minor worry.

Even at the proposed price of £5 10s for a seat in the covered stands, special precautions are being taken to ensure that the tickets will not get into the hands of speculators. They could easily get a great deal more for them. So why not the Government, instead of austerely planning to meet the minimum cost?

So far as visitors from the Commonwealth and Colonies are concerned, arrangements are being made to accommodate about 30,000 of them, which seems a really generous allowance, when all the other demands are considered. The various High Commissioners and the Colonial Office will naturally have first call on these seats—possibly to the secret regret of the eminent gentlemen concerned. They are in for a very harassing time.

THERE IS something humorous, but also a little melancholy, about the way the red and roaring revolutionaries of yesterday become the staid and rather timid conservatives of today. Once upon a time the traditionalists wanted to tear down the British Medical Association's building in The Strand because of Epstein's sculptures high up on the façade—so high that it is a wonder they should have shocked anyone. Once upon a time they rotten-egged his "Rima" in High Park.

Few sculptors have been such a success in Fleet Street, though there is little reason to believe that Mr. Epstein himself viewed with anything but disgust the publicity that was showered upon him. He just couldn't help it. He was news. But today looking at his 50-year exhibition at the Tate Gallery, it is difficult to realize what all the fuss was about.

All the familiar "monstrosities" of other Epstein shows are shown, including the "Genesis", "The Rock-Drill", and the "Lucifer". Nothing in the least shocking about them now, though it must be confessed that not even the mellowing hand of Time could make the "Genesis" anything but hideous. But the ordinary spectator is not likely to give them more than a polite attention, while reserving his real enthusiasm for the beautiful portrait busts.

Here they all are—most of the more famous ones, at any rate—the Einstein, the Conrad, the Cunninghame Graham, the Admiral Lord Fisher, the Bernard Shaw, the Somerset Maugham, the "Mrs. Epstein with Mantilla", the beautiful studies of women like "Dolores", "Esther", "The Weeping Woman", and the wonderful heads of children. Now that all the controversy has died away and the hounds of tradition are baying hard on the trail of other and fresher quarry, it is possible to enjoy peacefully and for its own sake this exhibition of a great sculptor's half-century of work.

"BALSAM FIR", *from the painting for the pulp and paper industry by Charles F. Comfort, R.C.A.*

One billion new trees

One billion new trees grow annually in the pulp and paper woodlands, more than enough to replace consumption. The forest operations of the industry, creating $3 million of new wealth daily, benefit all Canadians.

Balsam Fir, with cones which stand erect, is an important source of pulpwood.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

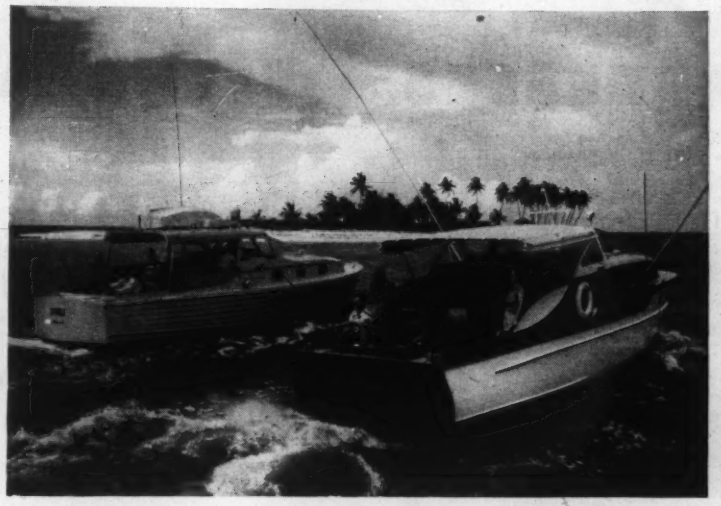
130 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-52

PORTS OF CALL

Fishing in the Bahamas

by Don McCarthy



SMART CRAFT ARE READILY AVAILABLE TO ALL VISITORS

VARIETY marks Bahamas fishing. The waters—ranging in depth from a few inches to several hundred fathoms and dotted with islands, cays, rocks and sand bars—harbor several hundred species of fish including nineteen of the world's twenty-four top game fish.

There are fish weighing from four to twenty pounds that will readily strike a fly, plug or spinning lure. And there are giants exceeding 700 pounds that, without difficulty, can engulf trolled baits made of whole fish weighing as much as five pounds.

Some fish hunt their food within a stone-throw of curving, sandy beaches—perfect prey for surf caster, fly fisherman, plugger or spinning enthusiast. Others drift shadow-like across shallow bays or breast the swift tidal currents of cuts and passes—ideal quarry for the angler who best likes to fish from a skiff.

There are heavy-bodied fish that lurk among the caverns, coral heads and waving sea fans of the outer reefs that can test to its utmost limits the tackle of the confirmed bottom fisherman. And, of course, there are the ace game fish of the sweeping reaches of the open sea—the bill fish that are hunted from fast, seaworthy, twin-motored boats that carry the latest and finest angling equipment available.

CONSIDERED from a transportation viewpoint the Bahamas should be divided into two sectors, the Eastern Bahamas and the Western Bahamas.

The Eastern territory includes the islands washed by the Atlantic ocean, the Tongue of the Ocean, the Northeast Providence channel and most of the North West Providence channel.

The Western Bahamas, generally speaking, take in Walker Cay, 110 miles northeast of Palm Beach; West End on Grand Bahama, about 70 miles east of Palm Beach; Bimini, 50 miles due east of Miami Beach and Cat Cay, approximately 12 miles south of Bimini.

Nassau is the transportation and communications centre for the eastern islands. The fishing off Nassau is excellent for such bottom fish as grouper and snapper and for the deep water fishes including bonito, dolphin, kingfish, mackerel, school tuna and wahoo.

Here are to be found all of the modern facilities to accommodate the fisherman, whether he specializes in one form of angling or takes a flier in all kinds. The guides are men of long experience in catering to anglers; they have intimate knowledge of the most productive fishing grounds and are wise in the ways of fish. Their boats are seaworthy, comfortable, maintained in top condition and equipped with the best of tackle.

Both boats and guides are available for daily charter or for extended cruising to the fish-filled waters of the picturesque out islands. Boats also are available at other points in the eastern area and the angler can save time by flying from Nassau to such places as Rock Sound, Governor's Harbor and Harbor Island on Eleuthera; Hope Town and Green Turtle Cay on Abaco; and Fresh Creek and Pot Cay on Andros.

At such places one will find good bonefishing on the flats, fine reef fishing for amberjack, barracuda, grouper and snapper; and the various forms of casting for jacks, ladyfish and medium-size tarpon in the passes, creeks and bays. Many of the Out Island fishing grounds still can be classed as virgin angling territory and the sportsman who yearns to wet a line in unspoiled waters may be rewarded with fish of record sizes.

The Western Bahamas were developed by Florida guides and they still dominate the fishing picture in that section. The quickest and most satisfactory way of reaching any of the Western grounds is to arrange for transportation from Florida ports.

CHARTER PLANES are available at West Palm Beach, Lauderdale and Miami for the short runs to Walker Cay, West End, Bimini and Cat Cay. The top guides, operating the best sport fishing craft in the world, also sail from the same points. These guides specialize in marlin fishing, than which there is no better anywhere than that to be found where the Great Bahama Bank perches perilously on the edge of the mile deep chasm that confines the swiftly flowing Gulf Stream. Here, with the marlin, are the bonito and dolphin, kingfish, wahoo and sailfish.

Native guides at Walker Cay, West End, Bimini and Cat Cay specialize in bonefishing and your Florida charter boat skipper will arrange for your bonefishing through them.

—Photos courtesy Nassau, Bahamas, Development Board

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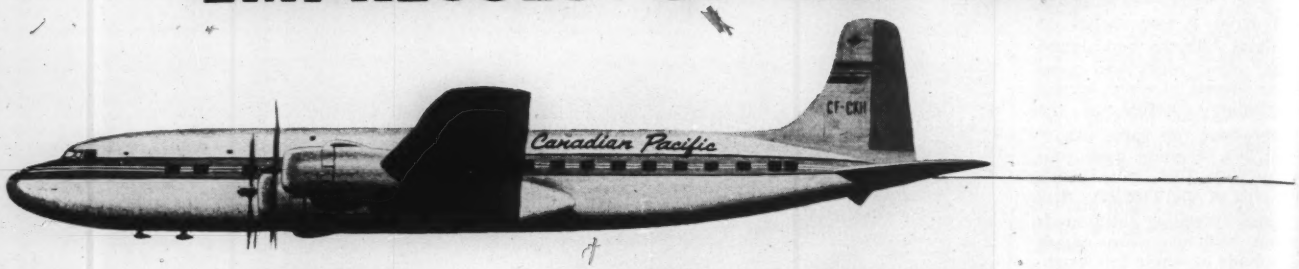

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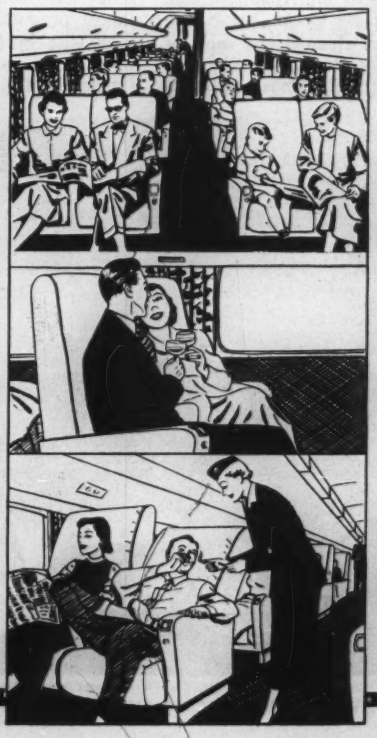

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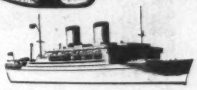
Sail..  **in 4½ days**

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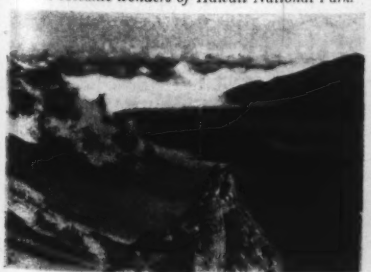

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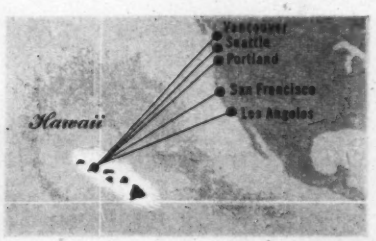

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Engineers and the Boom

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

but it signifies the existence of something new at the consuming end—a new factory or a new home, either one containing tools or appliances which engineers create.

Another yardstick would be petroleum consumption. Oil runs our motor cars, our trains and buses, and is now used extensively for heating buildings. To use each 10,000 gallons of motor fuel one new car and its spare parts must be made.

A study of the trend in the use of either electricity or oil will certainly confirm that we have become a technological nation.

Today a huge new aluminum plant is being built at Kitimat, BC; a new petrochemical industry is taking shape at Edmonton; iron and titanium deposits in Quebec are being exploited; and a host of new industries elsewhere of less spectacular size are being developed. This is Canada's famous industrial expansion. Engineers are needed to accomplish it, and engineers will be needed to operate the new industries when construction is completed. In the offing is the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the generation and use of an additional million horsepower of electrical energy.

Truly there are lots of jobs in sight for engineers as long as our present industrial pace is maintained. Competition for next year's smaller graduating class is expected to be the keenest ever experienced.

It is interesting to take a sideways glance at what is happening in the U.S. Entering World War II two years later than we did, the Americans had a much more stringent and shorter term manpower policy. Boys of military age who were physically fit went into the army rather than engineering schools, and few graduates emerged during the latter part of the War. For reasons that are exceedingly difficult to understand, pronouncements were made from Washington after the war on the overcrowding of the engineering profession due to the efflux of veteran students. The result was that boys entering university in the past two years avoided engineering courses. Consequently the U.S. faces a more severe shortage of engineers than does Canada.

One might think under these circumstances that young Canadian graduates would be flocking across the border. At present this is not so. U.S. military draft regulations make our physically fit Canadian engineer equally subject to call-up for military training, and this fact has acted as a sufficient deterrent.

One must recognize the possibility that U.S. draft regulations may be changed some day. At that time Canada could be a wonderful recruiting ground for U.S. firms suffering from lack of engineers. It should be recorded here that, contrary to popular belief, we have not lost many Canadian engineers to the U.S. Only about one graduate in ten has so emigrated, and this loss has been more than offset by the entry into Canada from Europe of two engineers for each Canadian leaving.

HAVING established that there is a real demand, let us examine the supply situation. Can we train the number of men we will need?

During the war our economy boomed. Although enrolment in engineering schools was maintained at levels not much below pre-war figures, a shortage of engineers developed. This was accentuated by the fact that many of the young graduates went immediately into the armed services. Even demobilization failed to provide enough engineers. Returning veterans, who had fought in a technological war and were deeply conscious of the necessity of adequate education and training, under DVA assistance, swarmed to the universities and enrolled in engineering courses.

The universities took heroic measures to meet the veteran rush; all sorts of temporary classrooms and laboratories were utilized. The University of Toronto, for instance, opened a new campus at Ajax, some thirty miles east where it accommodated only the students in the first two years of engineering. At one time 3,000 were at Ajax and during its four years of life 5,000 students, mostly veterans, passed through this school.

In 1949 and 1950 the number of students in engineering graduating

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classes was 3,300 and 3,600 respectively. But with the passing of the veterans, output declined to 1,700 in 1952. The estimate for 1953 is only 1,450. Since it takes about one thousand to replace losses, the expansion of our corps will not be very rapid from this source alone.

The limiting factor in educating engineers is undoubtedly the supply of suitable young men from the high schools. We are expecting in university this fall the boys who were born about 1934 and in that period, due to the great depression, the birth rate was abnormally low. *

In Ontario (and I quote Ontario figures because they are at hand; no doubt other provinces would report similarly) of 100 children entering public school only 13 finish the last grade in high school. Of these only four enter university. Of ten who enter university only one selects engineering, and of three choosing engineering only two will graduate. From these ratios we find that of 375 students entering public school, one attains an engineering degree.

Last year the number of freshmen engineering students was somewhat larger than in the immediately preceding years. This year it is anticipated that there will be another increase, perhaps 15 or 20 per cent. Could the number be greatly boosted? I believe not. Of those 13 Ontario students who finish high school only a few are really candidates (half of them are girls and few girls graduate as engineers, most of these soon marry and never practice engineering). Some of the 13 have reached, at this point, their educational ceiling and they do not measure up to university admission standards.

THE interests and aptitudes of those who do qualify for university vary widely; many are already determined to take Arts courses or study for other professions such as Law, Medicine, Dentistry or Architecture. Certainly the raw material of the engineering schools is limited in amount.

We do not know with accuracy how many potential engineers drop out of high school or fail to come to college for lack of financial support. Some hope for a few additional students exists here. Perhaps soon a scheme of national scholarships—as proposed by the Massey Royal Commission—will bring to the universities some brilliant young men and women who are now being lost to us.

It has sometimes been suggested that a big improvement would result if the engineering schools would devise three-year courses in place of the present four-year courses. This would give Canada next year's graduating class today—an additional 1,450 engineers or an immediate increase of about 41½ per cent. Thereafter only one class would emerge each year as before, and the quality might be expected to suffer considerably.

What about lower admission standards and lower failure rates en route? It is true that this would produce more graduates. However, over many years the profession has been striving to raise its standards, and it is unlikely that such a proposal could be sold. Universities and professional engineering societies would join forces to oppose with vigor any lowering of educational standards.

It seems probable, therefore, that we will be limited to graduating classes of the order of 1,500 or less for the next few years. Demand for graduates may remain high and there will be a shortage. How serious is this?

It has been evident during the past two years that certain industries were defending themselves against future shortage by stockpiling methods. Some Canadian subsidiaries of large U.S. firms have been most active in this hiring beyond present requirements. This is easily accomplished by firms operating one or two-year training courses. While it has added to the apparent shortage today, this stockpiling will help to alleviate any real shortage tomorrow.

Immigration has also supplied Canada with engineers. They have come in from the U.S., from Britain and from many parts of Europe. Information as to exact numbers of immigrant engineers has not been obtained but there is no doubt that since the war this supply has been a significant addition to our own education and training efforts.

How short are we? There is little doubt that the big veteran classes of 1949 and 1950 came very close to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

* Although the population has grown by about 30 per cent in the last 20 years, the number of people of university-entering age is nearly the same today as it was twenty years ago. Census figures for the 15-to-19-year age group are 1,057,972 in 1951 as against 1,040,010 in 1931.

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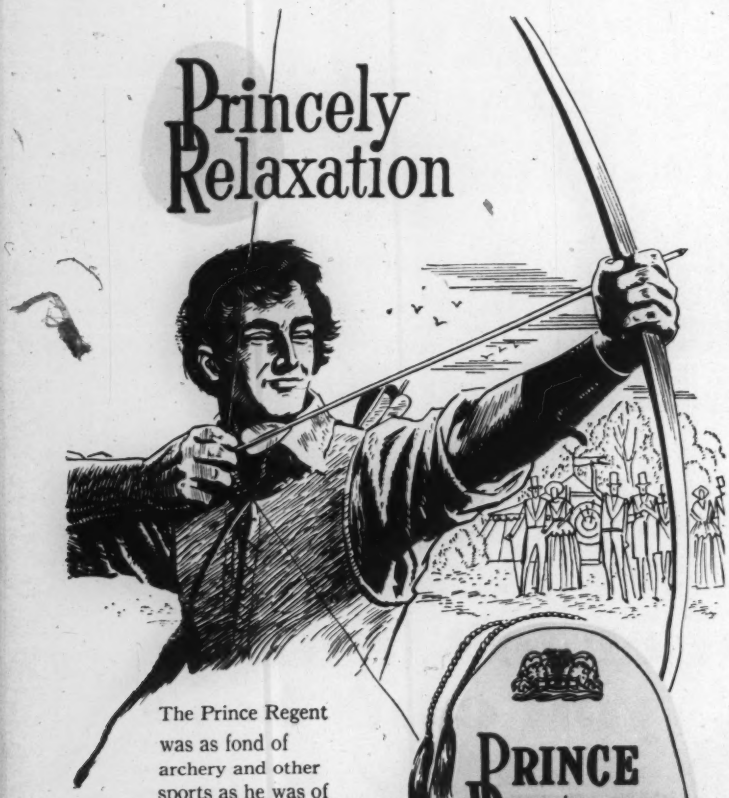

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AFTER EDINBURGH

Home Thoughts from Abroad

by Sir Ernest MacMillan

Bonn.

THESE lines are written on a bright September morning in a spot overlooking the beautiful garden that adjoins the home of our host, Mr. T. C. Davis, Canadian Ambassador to Western Germany. Together with his able staff, Mr. Davis is making a contribution of incalculable value toward solving some of the most difficult diplomatic problems that now confront the world. Year by year Canada's voice in international affairs arouses increasing attention; this is as it should be, for our strategic position plus our immense natural resources gives us an authority out of all proportion to our small population. I hope we are fully conscious of our great privileges and responsibilities.

Emergence into national maturity comes only with the full flowering of a national culture. In Germany perhaps more than anywhere else it is forced upon one that it is the things of the mind that endure. Gone are Hitler and his dream of a Nazi millenium—that horror from which we have been so miraculously preserved. The Hitler regime has brought to his own country a devastation that must shock even those who look on it as retributive justice. But symbolically the Cathedral of Cologne still raises its great spires toward the heavens, soaring above the ruins as does the dome of St. Paul's in London. No less miraculous and symbolical is the preservation of the Beethoven house in Bonn, where one comes into intimate contact with the boy who was destined to give the world so many treasures of priceless worth. Even had the house and its contents been destroyed, the music would remain as a comfort to the homeless and sorrowful and as an inspiration to millions. Germany is, as ever, finding her soul in music and the hunger for it is evident on all hands. Berlin, emerging by mighty efforts from its ashes, divided between two apparently irreconcilable worlds and a pivotal point in the Cold War, is carrying out a program of festivities during the month of September that can scarcely be paralleled throughout the world.

ONE wonders what would remain if —as might very well happen— our Canadian cities were laid waste and made subject to occupation by foreign powers of divided interest. We have indeed a history of achievement in many fields of which we may well be proud, but what are we producing for the happiness and spiritual enrichment of the future world that would survive such a devastation?

Speculations on the subject of the future bring me back to Edinburgh and to an event which struck me as perhaps the most significant of all—the concert given by the National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain. This organization, a creation of only the last six years, is a most worthy rival to the National High School Orchestra of the United States which I have more than once had the pleasure of hearing. The young people in Edinburgh—numbering about a hundred and thirty—under the able direction of Walter Süsskind, played with a verve and enthusiasm that I have never seen surpassed, and with a degree of finish that would have done credit to many a professional orchestra. Yet there seemed to be no member above the age of 18—indeed no one may belong after that age—and the program note impressed on us that membership in this orchestra was only a preliminary to study in the leading music schools of the nation. I stress the importance of this body because I feel that we in Canada could offer similar opportunities to our gifted young people through the creation of a summer camp on the lines of the camp at Interlochen, Michigan. Opportunities for individual instruction under the leading exponents of each instrument, coupled with facilities for individual practice and for playing together can work wonders. This is still another phase of summer activity that might very well be tied up with that of festivals. Our musically gifted should not waste their summers nor need they lose anything in the way of physical well-being in cultivating their artistic talents. Recent concerts of the Royal Conservatory Orchestra have fully demonstrated that our Canadian students are second to none in talent and ability. Why not give them further opportunities during their earlier years?

WHEREVER we go in Europe we find people whose great desire is to come to Canada—to Canada the land of opportunity, of freedom, of hope. Here and there, however, we find some who have lived in Canada and have found the experience disappointing. They miss much of the cultural life which has made European nations what they are. Canada is indeed the land of the future but why should that future be indefinitely postponed? To be sure we are a young country, but one becomes impatient when this fact is brought forward as an excuse for so much that we lack. Let us bring to the development of the arts the vigor, initiative and determination that have worked such wonders in the fields of agriculture, mining and engineering. One suspects that we are on the verge of a great flowering of national creativeness: it will, however, not come automatically or by wishful thinking. Every Canadian must work for this end and he will not find it hard to discover some form in which he can make his contribution. And let us realize that wasting our summer months means a disastrous postponement of our Utopia.

THIS IS *the third of a series of three articles by the distinguished conductor.*

Penitentiary Reform

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Festival this spring. Its numbers were carried by wire to the auditorium in Moncton where the judging took place, and it was awarded highest marks amongst all choirs participating. Through the summer, Station CKWS at Kingston broadcasts weekly half-hour variety shows by the men of Kingston and Collins Bay Penitentiaries. All these activities are continuing to develop in the minds of the prisoners a worthwhile feeling of achievement and a belief that the public outside is interested in them and in their rehabilitation.

Prison magazines, begun in all our Canadian penitentiaries during the past two years, have brought to light much hidden talent; their editing and publication with only a minimum amount of direction have demonstrated the sort of understanding and co-operation between staff and inmates that is emerging from our program.

In Canadian penitentiaries this year one-third of all our inmates are under 25. Many of the young men had never learned to accept and hold steady employment; most were untrained in any of the skilled trades. It seemed evident that if those willing to apply themselves were given an opportunity while serving their sentences of learning thoroughly a skilled trade, their chances of successful re-establishment would be greatly enhanced.

In 1947 we inaugurated full-time vocational training for selected groups of young inmates at two of our institutions in the building and construction trades. This training has now been extended to two other institutions. Courses last from nine to twelve months and are conducted by well-qualified teacher-tradesmen. Much instruction is given in related training in mathematics, blueprint reading and the theory of the trade, as well as in developing in the trainee the desirable social and ethical attitudes and work habits that are essential to success in the trade outside. Experience over the last five years has shown that more than 85 per cent of those who have taken this training and been released have not reverted to crime.

The remuneration that an inmate may earn during the course of his sentence has a definite bearing on his attitude and conduct, and on the funds that will be available to him at the time of his release. Until last year Canadian penitentiary prisoners were allowed a flat rate of five cents per day, provided their conduct and industry were satisfactory, payable to them at the time of their release. This did not offer much encouragement to the inmate to do more than simply get by without being deprived of his daily allowance. It did not offer any incentive to the man who was making a sincere effort to do better work and to improve himself.

In October last year authority was obtained to introduce a graded scale of remuneration, in three grades, 10, 15 and 20 cents per day. Each inmate is graded by his supervising officer and a grading committee on his general attitude, conduct, industry, productiveness and the indication he has given of desiring to benefit from the institutional program. Of the remuneration placed at his credit a fixed proportion must be saved against the day of his release; the balance he may spend in the purchase of tobacco and other small comforts available at the institutional canteen. We do not permit inmates to spend in these canteens personal funds other than those earned through the remuneration system, in order to discourage the development of a "moneyed class". In the short time this scheme has been in effect, we have noticed a considerable improvement in the industry and general attitude of many inmates who desire to qualify for the higher paid grades.

Other therapeutic activities have added to the effectiveness of the program—Alcoholics Anonymous, group and individual therapy for those in need of psychiatric counselling, the Chaplains' activities, the Classification procedure, educational facilities with a wide range of correspondence courses provided for inmates free of charge by the Department, and plain,

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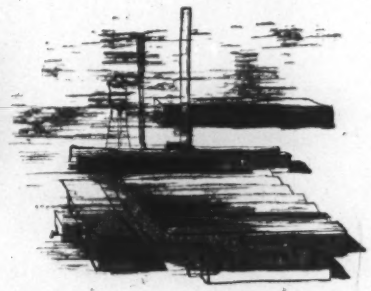

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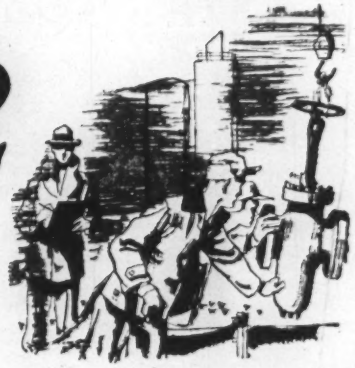

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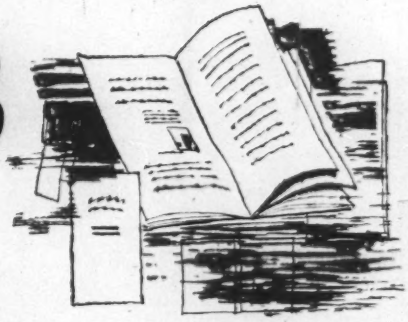

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It is a very important part of correctional planning that there should be adequate facilities to assist the willing ex-prisoner to re-establish himself. In Canada we have evolved a system which differs somewhat from most others. The Classification Officers in our institutions, who have an intimate knowledge of the inmate's attitudes and aptitudes both before and during his sentence, work in close liaison and cooperation with officials of the Special Placement Branch of the National Employment Service and with the local officers of the various prisoners' aid societies, mostly known as John Howard Societies. These latter are now spread from coast to coast and are voluntary agencies supported by citizens at large, by grants from the Federal Government and in most cases from the provincial and municipal governments concerned, and the local Community Chests.

BY USING the established National Employment Service to locate employment and the voluntary agency to counsel, encourage and assist the ex-inmate during the first difficult weeks and months after release, we are making use of persons who are unselfishly interested in his welfare. The inmate does not feel that he is being directed or supervised by a law enforcement or government agency.

Finally, we have undertaken a considerable change in policy in the attitude of the prison system to the Press. It used to be that members of the press were looked upon with suspicion—their interest in prison affairs was aroused only when something had gone wrong; a disturbance, an escape or some incident that smacked of scandal or inefficiency.

A prison administrator has much to gain by taking members of the Press into his confidence, by briefing them adequately on what is being attempted and by letting them see and report for themselves what they have seen. An informed press can be a mighty power for developing a well-informed and sympathetic public, and it is the public who supply the funds to carry on the expanding activities that a good correctional system requires. In recent years we have benefitted greatly from descriptive and informative articles in many of our Canadian newspapers and magazines, supplemented by encouraging editorial comment.

These are some of the changes that have taken place in the Canadian penitentiary system in the last few years. Few of these changes are in themselves original. They do illustrate, however, that it is possible to change within a relatively short time, the concept of a system that has been primarily custodial to one whose aim and object is the effective rehabilitation of its inmates, and this without major upheavals in staff and without disruption of the security and good discipline of the institutions.

THERE is now great need for research to test the effectiveness of the programs being undertaken in our institutions, to assess the results scientifically, and to draw conclusions that will be helpful to administrators in adjusting and improving methods. In this area the professional personnel of the universities can be of great assistance. For those of us who are concerned with the daily tasks of administration it is not easy to sit back and evaluate objectively what is being done.

It is the experience of most prison administrators, I believe, that 80 to 90 per cent of the inmates in our institutions are prepared to respond cooperatively to constructive activities that give an outlet for physical and mental energies, if reasonably directed and encouraged. The hard core of recalcitrants that exists in most institutions cannot make much headway in cynicism and agitation if the bulk of the population is convinced that the activities planned will result in immediate amelioration of their prison life as well as benefit for them at the time of their release.

I am convinced that the present trends in penological development, which place emphasis on rehabilitative procedures rather than punitive custody, are more likely to achieve the objective of protecting society that is the ultimate and only purpose of imprisonment.

—Norris in the Vancouver Sun

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INSURANCE

Third Party Auto Coverage

by Geoffrey L. Pratt

ASK ANY MOTORIST what "third-party" limits he has in his automobile-insurance policy, and the odds are (assuming he knows what you are talking about) that he can't remember.

An astonishing number of people are content to "let George do it" when automobile — or indeed any other — insurance questions arise. "George" being the family or firm's insurance agent, and "it" denoting a clear understanding of what insurance jargon means.

In the desperate situation that now affects the motoring public and its shrinking insurance premium dollar, this reluctance to fathom details of a life-line to solvency represented by automobile-liability coverage is incredible. It is a saddening thought that perhaps many a "George" across the country isn't as helpful as he might be either.

Insurance has become so complex that a policyholder finds himself doubting today whether agent George is keeping abreast of the times. Usually he is—he *has* to, with competition ever breathing more heavily down his neck—but there remains a tendency for him still to recommend auto liability coverage on the old, confusing, hackneyed basis.

That forgetful citizen introduced at the outset of this article cou!dn't recall details of his "third party"—bodily injury and property damage liability—coverage as follows:

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$5,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) for loss or damage resulting from bodily injury to or the death of any one person, and, subject to such limit for any one person so injured or killed,

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$1,000 (exclusive of interest and costs) for loss or damage to property resulting from any one accident.

This (presented in the same "small print" that is ever rising to plague insurance companies!) is known as "$5/10,000 and $1,000"—it is the minimum automobile third-party protection available. It should be added that these "minimum limits" are utterly unfitted for *any policyholder* under present day conditions.

All upward variations of third-party coverage have their cost based on the premium for "minimum limits". Thus (taking a Toronto pleasure car with no driver under age 25 as example) where $5/10,000 and $1,000 commands an annual premium of $28, $20/40,000 and $2,000 costs $33.04; $50/100,000 and $5,000 brings the tab to $35.65. Ergo, for ten times the minimum bodily injury liability coverage plus five times as much property damage protection, insurance companies charge only 27 per cent more premium!

But—comes the poser. Who today has the temerity to select (or recommend) coverage of $10/20,000 and $2,000, $20/40,000 and $2,000—the most popular 'buy'—or $100/200,000 and $10,000?

Bodily injury judgments in six figures are no longer startling news in North America, and most people can readily realize *that* part of their daily exposure in an automobile. But 'property damage' presents a vaguer picture that is equally sombre.

How much good is $2,000 or even $10,000 insurance if the property destined to be annihilated due to the policyholder's fault happens to involve a new Rolls Royce and the costly chinchilla coats of its occupants? What consolation can low property-damage limits provide in the expensive sequel to a three-ring event like the one recited in this next paragraph?

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

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BUSINESS COMMENT

Another Red Herring

by Michael Young

THIS IS a tough time to be making decisions: business analysts, as well as soothsayers and chrystal gazers, are as definite as they ever get about continuing prosperity for the next twelve months. After that they're not so sure.

The disturbing items can be found, in varying degrees, in all aspects of the nation's economy, but the most important of these relates to the external trade part of it. The Canadian trade picture is bright at present with a high level of exports and continuing favorable terms of trade. But as long as major customers are troubled by dollar shortage, a sustained excess of Canadian exports over imports during a given period almost certainly means at least a sharp drop in Canadian exports later on. Too much dollar spending by our customers today means retrenchment in that field tomorrow unless the dollar earnings of those customers are increased by enough to support today's spending. There's still no firm base to set that hope on.

If the customers haven't the dollars to get what they need from this side of the Atlantic, they can always look eastward. Under today's conditions, the Russians' return to the economic phase of the cold war is more significant than it was the last time they tried it. There's a lot of wishful thinking in Stalin's recently published economic survey: war among the capitalist countries is unthinkable for many reasons but mainly because no Western country would weaken itself fighting a "neighbor" while Stalin waits to pick up the pieces. A major political break may be more likely but not much more, and for the same reason. The capitalist economic crisis Stalin predicts, however, is more possible, and the Russians could develop this into a means of economically isolating North America.

That's the danger. The crisis itself can be coped with, but because of its nature it can lead to a clouding of Western trade and defence objectives.

At all the trouble points during the postwar period a downturn in one field has been offset—sometimes more than offset—by an upturn in others. The slump in investment and inventory building in 1949 (most noticeable in the U.S.) was offset both here and in the States by sustained consumer spending. In 1951 the opposite condition prevailed, though defence spending didn't make itself felt in all sectors of the economy, it did go a long way to compensate for the cut-back by consumers. Dollar difficulties of our overseas customers were to some extent offset by the various forms of dollar aid, and for a short while, by the increased dollar-earning capacity of sterling area raw material producers. Now everything is on the upswing, and the worrisome question is whether everything will swing down at the same time.

Even assuming such a development would not provoke a return to the high protection psychology of the 1930's, the natural curtailment of consumer and business demand for overseas products would hit the dollar reserves of these countries severely. North American demand for, say, British imports varies directly with income. In the case of Britain the demand for many goods she gets from the dollar area remains about the same in spite of a drop in the income level. Their imports are in the "necessity" category, ours aren't. To nations that have to import to live, trade with the Communists becomes much less reprehensible at this point, and the Communist program appears to be gearing itself to take advantage of this situation.

Lots can happen in the next 12 months to foul up the wishful hopes of the Russians. In the first place, a bear is a bear whether he's smiling or not; and in the second place this year has seen real evidence of the North Atlantic Treaty Nations' recognition of the interdependence of military and trade objectives.

After the lessons of the past few years, friendly *talk* from the Kremlin isn't going to persuade NATO to abandon its military plans and that should mean trade objectives will be retained as well. That's one inherent off-setter to a general slump: Colombo Plan and like programs directly and indirectly can mean a lot of business to Canada.

WITHIN the economy there are plenty of buoyant factors too. Besides the more obvious ones of resource development programs and growing population, there are such cushions as unemployment insurance, price supports, old age pensions, a high level of savings and, although it's probably prompted by political rather than fiscal motives, the probability of tax reductions.

Put all these together with somewhat lower prices and there is a strong incentive for increased consumer spending. With cash buying still accounting for 68 per cent of total retail sales in Canada and in the U.S., consumer debt doesn't appear to be large enough to dampen sustained consumer spending.

This consumer buying wouldn't be enough, by itself, to check a slump, but it should be enough to prevent a slump from having repercussions the Russians could capitalize on. There'd be no reason for panic retrenchment that might affect embryo plans designed to close the dollar gap and widen the field for our exporters. And these plans, of course, are designed to frustrate Communist plans for the economic isolation of North America.

Labor Scene

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

These tactics have been partly successful. UE and Mine-Mill are the first on the spot with financial aid — the thing that counts—when another union is on strike. One example was the $500 weekly donation by the Sudbury Mine-Mill local to striking rubber workers in Hamilton recently. This type of activity has won friends for the so called "outlaw" unions on the local level among non-Communist union organizations.

The record of the past few years has shown that where the parent union of a Canadian labor body is Communist-controlled it's almost impossible to break the Red hold in Canada, barring fatal blunders by the Communist union. That's the case with both UE and Mine-Mill.

The picture has been a different one in the Trades and Labor Congress. Here, the Communist leadership of affiliated unions was a homegrown product tolerated because of expediency, but not approved by the international parent union. When the international unions were finally impelled to move, for one reason or another, against their Canadian section, they simply walked in, took over the books, arbitrarily deposed the Communist leaders and replaced them with anti-Communists. This was the case recently with the United Textile Workers, which fired the Canadian staff, headed by Kent Rowley. Similarly, the conservative AFL Carpenters and Joiners Union ended the Communist hold on its backwoods section, the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, by throwing out the Communist leaders, headed by Bruce Magnuson.

It is with some pride that the TLC points to these purges of its affiliates as evidence of housecleaning, but it has conveniently overlooked the fact that one of its own offspring is still parading in Red. The Congress refuses to seat known Communists or sympathizers, and its constitution bars affiliation to any union under Communist leadership. But despite the fact it has refused to seat all but one of the leaders of the British Columbia United Fishermen's Union as convention delegates, the Congress has not moved against the union itself.

There may be valid reasons for maintaining the union in membership, including perhaps, the not inconsequential one of the per capita tax that the 6,000-member union pays to the Congress. There's little doubt that few of the fishermen are Communists, and it may be that the Congress is biding its time to act against the leaders. But the TLC's acceptance of the Fishermen's Union, small and inoffensive as the union may be, is hardly consistent with the zealousness of the TLC's anti-Communist crusade.

On the debit side at both conventions was the approach by Congress leaders and delegates to the question of an alliance between the two big labor organizations for the presentation of labor's view on major issues of national interest. TLC delegates went along with President Percy Bengough in refusing to renew the short-lived alliance of 1950-51 among the four chief labor groups in Canada.

TLC and CCL leaders showed something less than intellectual breadth or force of imagination in dealing with the question. President Bengough took full responsibility for

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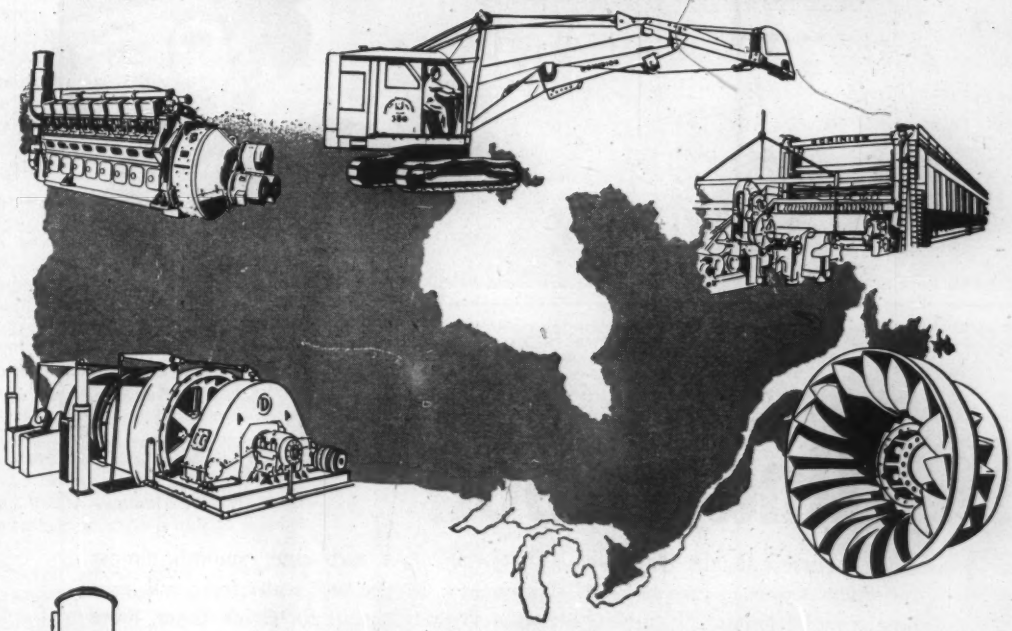

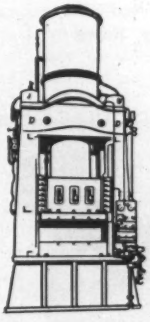

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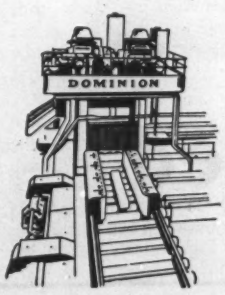

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ending the alliance. His reasons were the peevish ones that the CCL had used it to advance its own position at the expense of the Trades and Labor Congress.

But left unspoken was another reason for spurning the united front. No one mentioned it, but the CCL's ties with the CCF didn't win the labor organization any friends among the Trades and Labor Congress hierarchy. An alliance might imply to the Government that the TLC holds the CCF in some favor, and the TLC is firmly convinced it can get the best deal from the Government by a policy of political neutrality.

The CCL's reaction to the slap in the face was that of a woman spurned. It turned all its fury on the TLC. Statesmanship went out the door at the CCL convention as leaders bared their chests and threatened that if the TLC wouldn't accept the olive branch held in one hand, it had better look out for the club in the other.

Apart from the noisy demonstration of virulence on the CCL's part, one of the results of the TLC's position may well be a stronger bond between the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor in Quebec. The Catholic Syndicates were a party to the joint cooperative committee and at their convention last month expressed regret that the common front had been broken up.

CCL and Roman Catholic unions have been on friendly terms and the CCL is not likely to tread on the toes of the syndicates when its embarks on its organizing drive in the French speaking province. CCL chieftains have expressed sympathy for the difficulties the syndicates have faced in the pursuit of their demands. A more formal understanding between the two groups could come out of their mutual interests.

In view of the coolness in the relations between the CCL and the TLC, it will be interesting to see how they approach the problem of drumming up nation-wide sentiment and support for a pet project common to both union groups—a contributory national health insurance plan. Both groups are committed to some kind of action to build up pressure on an election-conscious Government for national health insurance.

Union members and leaders know that the political climate will never be more favorable for the successful presentation of their demands than in the pre-election year ahead. Neither group has attempted to indicate how the cost of the plan should or could be met — that's something they're leaving to the Government.

The CCL will probably appeal to the public through the newspapers and other mass media to bring pressure on the Government for a national health-insurance scheme. Whether it will be as successful as the CCL's campaign to abolish the means test for pensions is problematical. Government leaders, including Prime Minister St. Laurent have taken the position that the obstacles to the successful launching of a national plan are too great to undertake it at this time. But this will not deter the CCL from pressing forward.

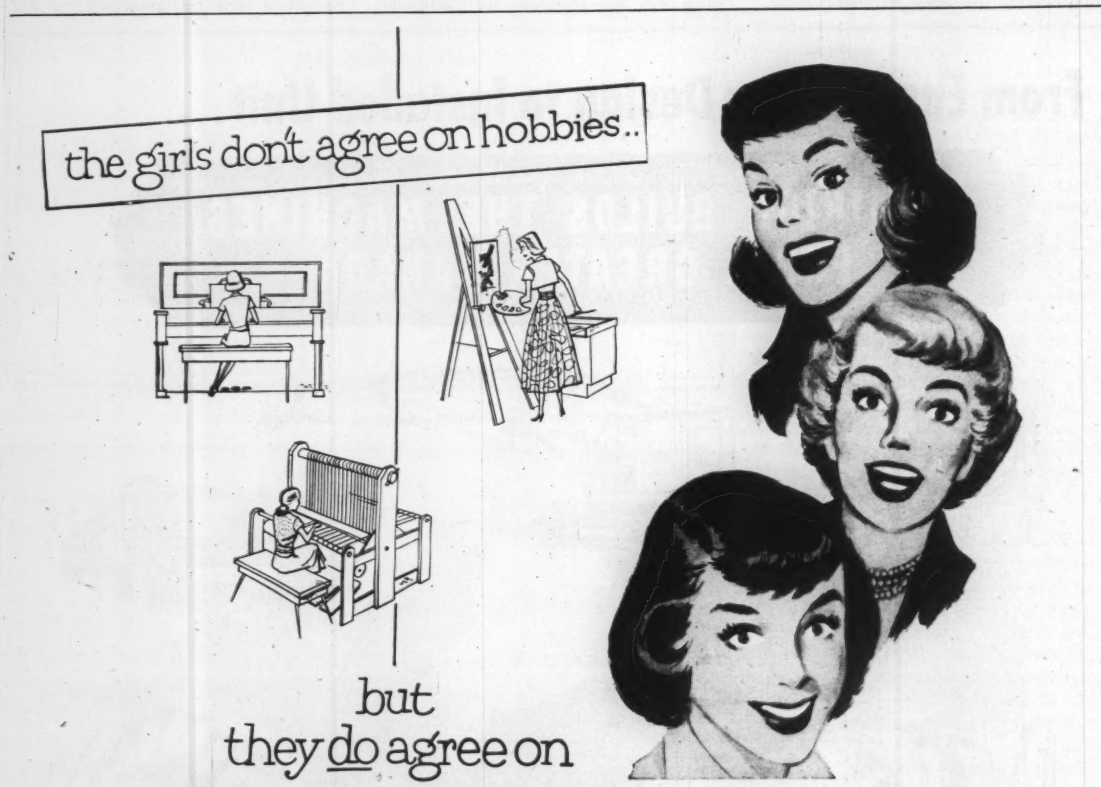
IT HAS a three-fold motive in taking the lead in a national campaign. First it would be pushing for one of labor's most sought after objectives; secondly, and equally important, it would help restore the CCL in the public eye after a lapse of more than a year; and thirdly, the campaign could reflect favorably on the CCL's political choice, the CCF party, which supports national health insurance.

The CCL has felt keenly the loss in public prestige the organization has suffered in the year since Pat Conroy staged his dramatic resignation as Secretary-Treasurer. CCL leaders feel that some of the prestige may be restored if the body takes the initiative on an issue of major public and national interest.

Politically, the CCL has remained steadfast in its support of the CCF. The CCL's program is to be submitted to the leaders of all political parties, but this indicates a move to put those parties on the spot, rather than any wavering in the loyalty to the CCF.

However, this year there was evidence of a more realistic approach to politics. To those who continued to harp on the exclusive theme that the workers would gain their objectives only when the CCF comes to power, CCL's Secretary-Treasurer Donald MacDonald, a staunch CCF'er, had an instructive answer:

"The political millenium," said Mr. MacDonald, "may be some time in coming."



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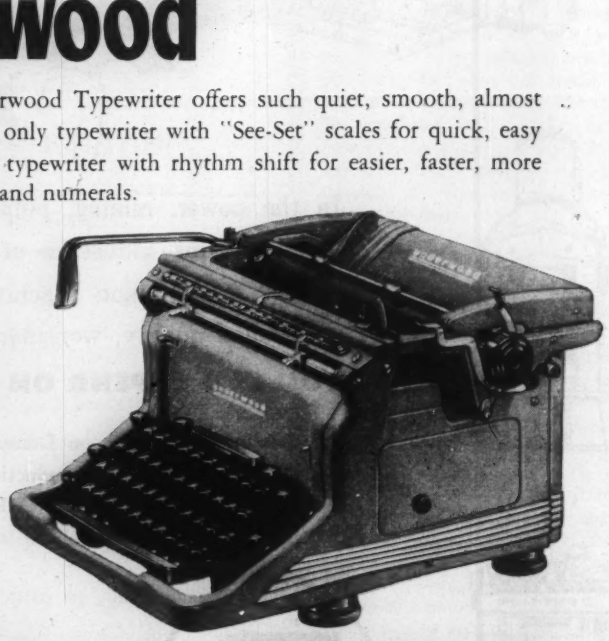

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Canadian Photographers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

of Quebec, the Ontario Society of Photographers, the Western Canada Photographers' Association, the Professional Photographers' Association of British Columbia, and the Alberta Professional Photographers' Association. Some efforts are being made to overcome this organizational duplication with the Western Canada Association which also publishes an attractive magazine and is holding an all-western print show and convention in Saskatoon the second week in September, inviting participation by other societies. But for the time being, at least, there is no such thing as a truly national body.

Much of today's economic activity is of necessity recorded on film. In recognition of this affiliation between photography and business, Gevaert (Canada) Limited, one of the companies which supplies Canadian photographers with film, papers and other photographic materials, recently commissioned fifty professional photographers across Canada to make portraits of fifty Canadian business executives. The portraits, representative of every geographical area and a wide variety of industries will be assembled in a Gevaert Gallery of Canadian Executives and will be shown at national business conventions, schools, colleges and in local art galleries and museums.

IN SPITE of the general public unawareness of photography as a profession, there is a certain amount of glamour attached to the big names in the industry. Canada, while it lags far behind most European countries in developing amateur photography as a hobby, has a very high international rating at the professional level. Approximately ten per cent of Canadian professional photographers hold earned degrees awarded by the top British and American photographic societies, and in Toronto alone there are more "Masters of Photography" than in any American city. A number of Canadian professionals have won recognition from the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain and there are also several Canadians who may use the letters F.I.B.P., as fellows of the purely professional Institute of British Photography which has the highest standard of written examinations and print judging in the world.

Because the publishing centres and the other large industries are located in eastern Canada it is natural that most well known professional photographers are from Toronto and Montreal. Two of the top names, however, come from Ottawa. The brothers Karsh have probably done more than any others to glamorize professional photography in Canada and won for it national and international acclaim. The older brother, Yousuf Karsh, is almost as famous abroad as he is at home. His portraits of international personalities have appeared in the world's largest publications and he is the highest paid portrait photographer in Canada. Karsh the younger, who goes under the name of Malak so as not to capitalize on his brother's fame, has avoided portraiture although he has a natural aptitude for it, and concentrates on industry and scenics. His credit line under published photographs appears in a wider range of publications more frequently than that of any other Canadian cameraman.

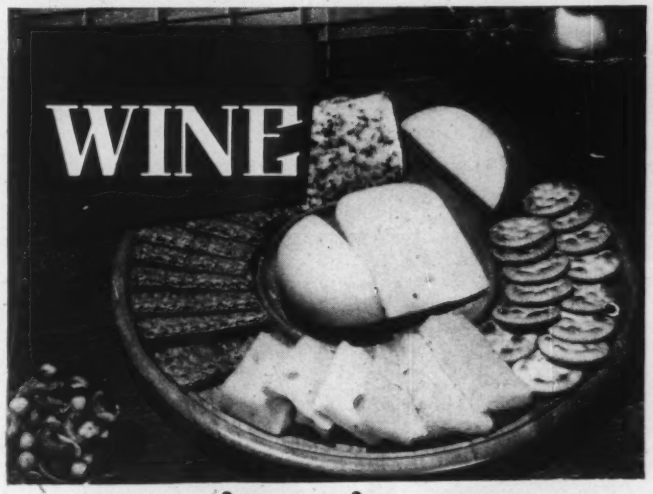
MONTREAL, Toronto and more recently Vancouver, because of their textile, clothing and fashion industries have produced a number of "name" photographers in the fashion advertising and illustrating fields. In Montreal, Tom Arnott and Geoff Rogers are the high-fashion pioneers and the best known. Max Sauer has an established reputation for distinctive style photos and Charles Wilkinson, primarily an industrial and travel photographer, has carried fashion specialization one degree farther and concentrates his fashion lenses only on shoes.

Leaders in Toronto fashion photography are Ev Roseborough, Desmond Russell, Paul Rockett and Ken Bell, and in Vancouver some of the best Canadian fashion photographs in the west are being taken by Eric Skipsey, whose pictures were recently used on the covers of SATURDAY NIGHT.

The nature of their work, which involves the photographing of beautiful girls, makes the fashion photographers the most envied of all in the profession. Their ability to establish a uniformly high level of charges also makes their work more attractive than that in other branches, in some of which photographers are notoriously underpaid. Consequently, the schools of photography concentrate to a considerable degree upon training photographers for this special type of studio work. There is, however, a limit to the number of studios which the fashion industry is able to support.

TRAVEL photographers, some of whom work on the staffs of the railroads and airlines, are also an object of envy to those who are city-bound and tied down to a studio where they attempt to glamorize a simple housewife and her restless offspring, or to build drama around a toothpaste tube or a package of breakfast cereal. Harry Rowed, who lives permanently in the outskirts of Jasper in the Canadian Rockies, makes a comfortable living photographing Canada's most spectacular scenery. Nick Morant, CPR veteran travel photographer who was once seriously mauled by a grizzly bear has made many of Canada's finest outdoor color shots, some of which have been adopted as calendar art, and others of which have been published in travel brochures.

Richard Harrington, who began as many professionals did as a talented amateur and whose pictures have frequently appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT, is another cameraman on the move. He has photographed Canada from the Arctic down, spending more time on tractor trains and snowmobiles than in automobiles or trains. He



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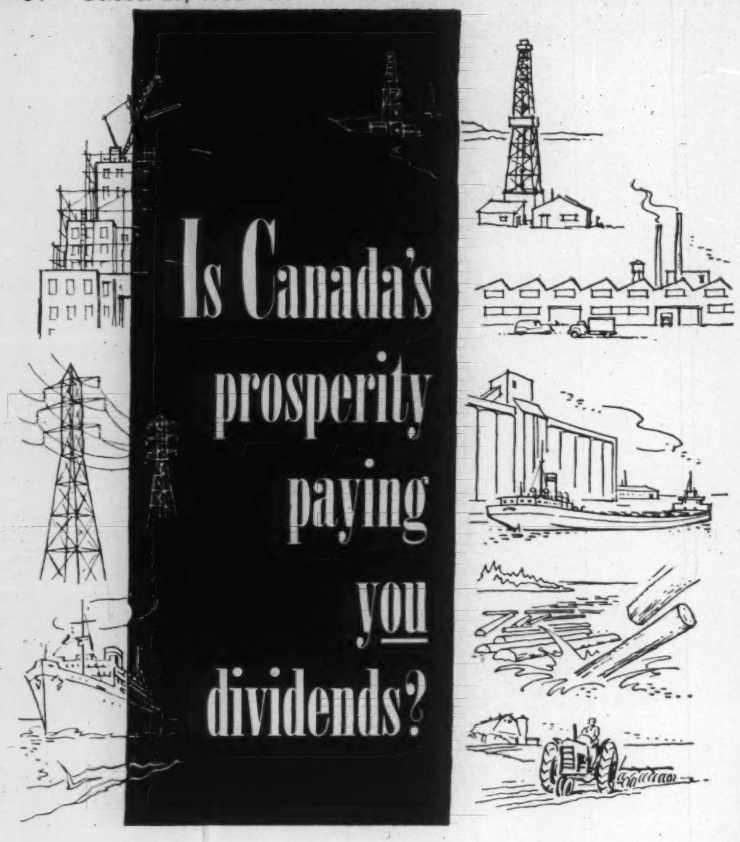

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earns his living, however, as much by his ability to write as by his skill with a camera.

On the Atlantic coast is a photographer virtually without competition in his chosen field. W. R. MacAskill, of Halifax, photographs the sea. He has so many seascapes that the magazines can't begin to publish them all, so early this year he published them in a book "Lure of the Sea", with an introduction by Thomas Raddall, the Nova Scotia novelist. One of his earlier books was published in Sweden.

ANOTHER Maritimer, described in the trade as a "comer" is young Clint Wiezel of Saint John, who many believe will someday "out-Karsh" Karsh. His work is not yet well known in Canada but many of his portraits have been shown in England.

Karsh's fame, while it has attracted attention to Canadian photography, made it difficult for other Canadian portrait photographers to receive proper recognition for their work. Nakash, in Montreal, Randolph Macdonald, John Palmer, and John Steele, in Toronto, are all top-flight portrait men, the last-named being the favorite of CBC artists and many visiting theatrical people. An outstanding western portrait photographer is Paul Hunter of Winnipeg who this year became the first westerner to receive the degree of "Master of Photography". And in the major cities all across Canada the standard of portrait photography is exceptionally high.

The vast and varied field of commercial photography has fewer "name" photographers but contributes a high quality of workmanship. Here the great volume of work is done by the big photographic organizations, Rapid Grip & Batten, Bomac, and Brigdens, who make commercial photographs as well as the photo-engravings from which they are reproduced. Associated Screen News, in Montreal, is Canada's largest motion picture studio as well as a very large still photo producer.

FINALLY, leaving out the movie men and the x-ray operators and the specialists who concentrate on aerial surveys, surgical operations or the portraying of very technical processes for engineers, there are the press photographers. Few, if any, news cameramen have national reputations because the nature of their work is of necessity local. Many of them are as well known as the best by-line writers in their own territories. Most Torontonians, for instance, are familiar with the Nels Quarrington credit line in *The Telegram*, or with Norm James of *The Toronto Daily Star*. Montreal's Dave Bier whose prize-fight picture won the national newspaper award, and Buster Arless are names well known to every local newspaper reader. In Winnipeg, there's Gordon Aikman of *The Tribune*; in Calgary, Harry Befus and his Stampede photos; in Vancouver Claud Detloff and Chuck Jones; and in Victoria, Bud Kinsman. Many smaller city dailies also have photographers whose names are part of their local newspaper lore.

Harder to trace, but sometimes as important in providing widely used photographs, are the staff photographers employed by industry to help tell its story through advertising and publicity pictures and through house organs and employee newspapers. Herb MacDonald, of Avro, a prize-winner at national print shows, is one of the few competent photographers who can also write his own stories, caption his pictures and lay out his pages. George Hunter, the flying photographer, has his own plane and flies to his assignments, in Europe as well as in Canada, taking pictures from the air as he arrives and departs. He maintains one studio in Ottawa and is opening another in Montreal.

Few photographers have turned their backs on Canada and crossed the border to the United States. The one notable exception is Ronny Jaques who made his reputation in Toronto and Montreal then went to *Vogue* magazine and remained to open a top-flight fashion studio in New York. The others have stayed here, realizing perhaps that their financial rewards may be lower but convinced that they live in one of the most photogenic lands on earth.

Engineers & Boom

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

satisfying demand. The shortage at that time was small. Even in 1952 it is doubtful if the real shortage at the end of the recruitment of new graduates exceeded 1,000. We have 32,000 and are short less than 1,000. Therefore, we have more than 97 per cent of our present needs. A shortage of this magnitude can hardly be described as critical.

Finally, the overwhelming importance of the general level of business activity must be emphasized. The writer graduated in June, 1929, when engineers were in as much demand as they are today. Canada certainly faced a shortage of engineers in 1929, but history records that the supply of them was ample during the next ten years. One has reason to hope that the conditions of the 'thirties will not recur at this time. Nevertheless, even a small recession in business activity would eliminate today's shortage of engineers.

If business continues to boom, the shortage will remain and may grow much worse. It is quite conceivable that in two or three years' time we may be short by 10 or 15 per cent. While this will have marked effects on the recruiting campaigns of employers and on starting salaries for recent graduates, its effect on business are not likely to be severe. Engineers have always been employed in substantial numbers for semi-technical and administrative jobs. Much can be done by employers to utilize more effectively the trained and experienced men already with them. Opportunities of this kind are believed to be much greater than 10 or 15 per cent, but action will not be taken until the situation becomes more grave. The present period is still one of stockpiling rather than best utilization of existing resources.

U.S. BUSINESS

Too Much Consumer Credit?

LAST SUMMER the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that during 1950 the average urban American family spent $400 more than it earned. The report set off quite a bit of viewing with alarm, for it meant that, through on-the-cuff buying, a great many of tomorrow's purchases were being made today. It kept business booming today, but what would it mean to sales tomorrow?

In September a red-faced BLS admitted several errors had been made. A revised report showed that the average urban family ended 1950 with $190 in black instead of $400 in red.

Early this month the National Retail Dry Goods Association took a swing at the bogy of over-extended consumer credit. The credit management division of the Association produced figures which showed that, as a percentage of national income, consumer debt was smaller in 1952 than it was in 1939. Consumer debt in 1939 was $7 billion—10.4 per cent of disposable income; in 1952 consumer debt was $20.9 billion—larger to be sure, but only 9 per cent of a total disposable income of $231.5 billion.

To cinch the argument, the group claimed that even this figure was biased in a way which made the actual consumer debt appear more important than it is. It was pointed out that the figures relate long-term debts, including automobiles, two-year bank loans, etc., to current disposable income instead of prorating them over the 18-month or two-year period of their duration.

As a final argument the Association compared cash and credit sales as a proportion of total retail sales. According to the figures, in 1939 U.S. credit sales were 35 per cent of a total retail volume of $42 billion. In 1951 this had fallen to 31 per cent of a total retail volume of $150.6 billion.

TV's Power Load

A TOP U.S. television official, C. B. Jolliffe of RCA, has predicted that gross revenues of U.S. power companies will be increased by $200 billion a year as a result of increased power consumption by television sets in the States. He based his prediction on an average of local rate schedules across the country and the electricity used by the average television set. Television sales are now at an annual rate of $3 billion.

Insurance

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

blaze, the town's volunteer fire laddies don't pay much attention to the stunned cause of it all. The swift impact on this unfortunate is that what he sorely needs—and doesn't have—is something like $50,000 property-damage insurance.

It is unrealistic to object that such cases are fantastically exceptional. They *do* pose the exception that proves the rule—that it is unwise to gamble on inadequate insurance. No driver can depend on immunity from freak accidents—*they happen every day.*

The whole question to do with choice of automobile liability limits has had a ready solution available for years: it is an insurance gimmick known as "Inclusive Cover".

Some agents have recognized this valuable simplification of auto-liability coverage and have confidently sold their clients what they deemed better all-round protection. Most purchasers of car insurance however still wrestle with the haunting uncertainties of "$10/20,000 and $2,000" *et al.*

The attachment of an Inclusive Coverage endorsement to an automobile policy affecting third party liability names *one sum* as the limit payable regardless of the number of claims arising from any one accident in respect of bodily injury *and* property damage.

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In the Grey Cup's Shadow

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

be a mistake from all viewpoints.

The American college boy is a far better football player than his Canadian counterpart. He is no better latently, but he is much more skilful. In grade school he receives instruction on a par with high school coaching up here. In high or prep school he trains according to what we would call college rules: spring practice, selected summer jobs, pre-school practice, the training table, and so on.

In many cases he has long since selected football as his life work. In many more, despite the plaintive protestations to the contrary, he is in university for no other reason than to play football. Football, for him, is work, not play.

But Canada could match the U.S. geographically. Dalhousie could play British Columbia. There's no valid argument that it's impossible.

No matter where senior intercollegiate rugby *should* be thriving, the place where it *is* thriving is in the Eastern Intercollegiate. This season promises to be the greatest of all. Expected attendance at scheduled games, exclusive of playoffs, will be in the neighborhood of 250,000.

The move to include McMaster is a good thing. A four-team league is too small. An 8-, 10-, or even 12-team league, with each club playing the others once, would not be too large. McMaster has been requesting admittance for several years, and been as steadily refused on the grounds that it couldn't field a team of sufficient strength and that a *five*-team league was palpably unworkable.

McMaster is playing each of the other four, with the games not counting in the regular standings. If they put up a pretty good show they'll be in (and the search will be on for a sixth representative to make the league workable).

For the 1951 season, McMaster was in the ORFU and did very well. If they can win just one game, they'll be doing better than the last university to be admitted to the Eastern Intercollegiate. Western Ontario lost six straight their first season, yet have come on to win the league title six times.

The Marauders can boast something which is quite unique among Canada's big-time college teams: a Canadian coach. He is Al Smith, who during his playing career was with Toronto Argonauts and the late lamented Ottawa Trojans. Nonetheless, he, like his American colleagues, will have his charges running and passing from the T-formation, the most ubiquitous import of them all.

The thoughtful Canadian fan, grad, or parent may consider that 250,000 attendance, the investment of something close to $10 million in plant and equipment, and the promise of the "greatest" season ever, and ask himself: what have the colleges sacrificed in spirit, opportunity, and self-respect to make all this possible?

For some fortunate reason, they have lost practically nothing. Even if the full truth could be known, there would be little reflection of the sorry state of affairs which has cropped up across the border.

ARE CANADIAN college players paid? As such, no. A few years back several young stars from the Western Interprovincial league suddenly had an overwhelming urge for study at venerable old McGill. Their move was financed in part by an alumni group, more or less openly. The McGill authorities seemed honestly astonished when there were protests, and probably with justice. There is no way of preventing a wealthy alumnus from helping a promising boy through his alma mater, and no real reason why anyone should try.

All that *is* necessary is to insist that all players maintain their academic standing. They are then bona fide students. Most people agree that no one gets into any of the four big eastern schools, let alone plays rugby, without the required marks.

At any rate, the Intercollegiate now has eligibility rules which would give the most vigorous crusader for simonpurity in American football the heebyjeebies. The way things stand, physicists, mathematicians, and even poets may receive help in going through college, but not rugby players.

It's the same thing in other ways. The imported coaches may have deplorably encouraged the Americanization of our game, but without an exception they have been men who taught their youngsters more than just football. They have improved the quality of the rugby without destroying the quality of the boys who play it.

Expanded interprovincial play might eventually lead to a dominion college championship game as a counter-attraction to the Grey Cup superproduction. It would be a good thing.

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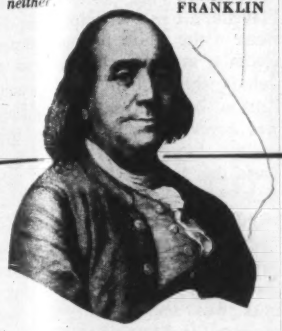

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RECORDS

New Releases

JEUX—*Debussy;* THE FOUNTAINS OF ROME—*Respighi.* Nijinsky's choreography set the plan for "Jeux". This impressionistic expression of the enthusiasm of youth at the onset of the twentieth century was long considered too heavily stylized, but now it is regarded as one of the most fascinating and artistic of Debussy scores. Victor de Sabata conducts both the Debussy number and the radiant, trumpet-and-horn-colored symphonic poem "Fountains of Rome." While Debussy gets a splendid reading, the flamboyant contrasts in the Respighi seems rather needlessly sharpened. (*Victor—LM 1057.*)

FRENCH-CANADIAN FOLK SONGS—*Sung by Alan Mills.* The well known radio personality sings a dozen or so of the traditional ballads of French Canada. Just as most of the early American folk songs have their origin in the old songs of Britain so these have their roots in Old France. Most of them are from the French coastal provinces of Normandy and Brittany in the eighteenth century. Apart from their sociological interest, most of the tunes will be intriguing and unfamiliar to English ears, though folk-song collectors will find them as evocative as anything in the tradition. All of them are rendered in Mills' familiar and resonant style with guitar accompaniment. The recording is only fair with "echoes" from adjacent grooves marring the effect of some of the numbers. (*Folkways Records—FP29*)

THE DAMNATION OF FAUST—*Berlioz.* Mengelberg and the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra: "Menuet des Feux-Follets", "Danse des Sylphes". "Rakoczy March". The three concert favorites, excerpted from the "Dramatic Legend" are presented in a good workmanlike way. Unfortunately the recorded sound is thin and oddly contrasting to the English *Decca* recordings by the same orchestra under Edward van Beinum. On the other side Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture" by the same ensemble. (*Capitol—L8127*)

OVERTURE TO ALCESTE—*Gluck.* Wilhelm Furtwangler and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra present a rather over-solemn rendition of this wonderfully tender work but the orchestra is greatly helped by the full-bodied tone of the recording. On the other side Beethoven's *Cavatina,* in which both orchestra and conductor are more suitably wedded to the music: lyrically and emotionally brilliant. (*Capitol—H8130*)

LIBERACE AT THE PIANO — George Liberace plays undistinguished pop arrangements with standard arpeggio breaks and mushy embellishments (*e.g.* "Stardust", "As Time Goes By") and classical piano (*e.g.,* "Liebestraum", "Moonlight Sonata" slow theme) of less than even intermediate conservatory calibre. (*Columbia—CL6217.*)

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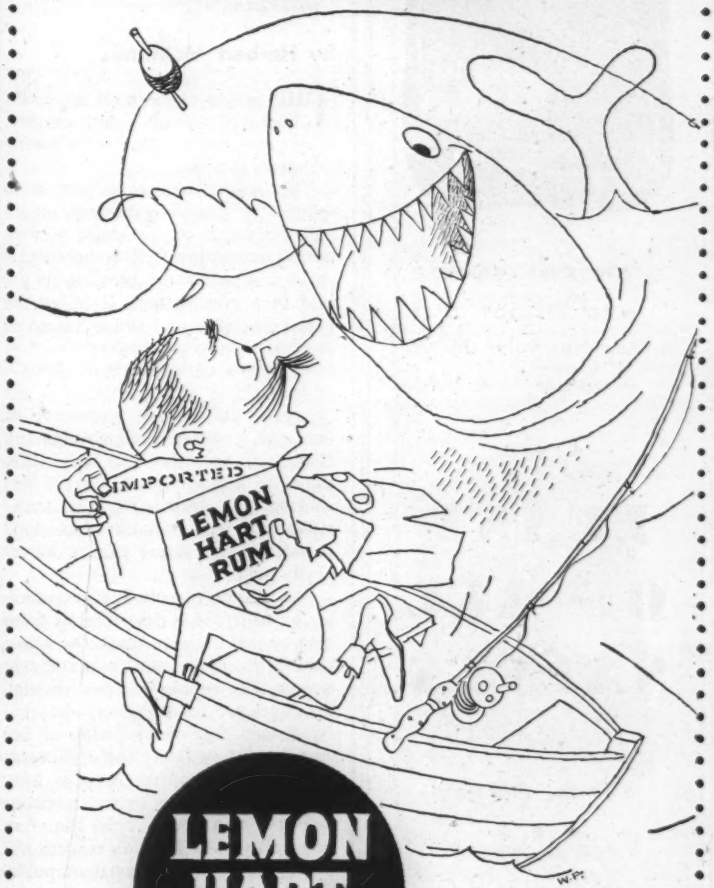

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BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Burton of Simpson's

A SENSE OF URGENCY: Memoirs of a Canadian Merchant—by C. L. Burton — *Clarke, Irwin—$4.50.*

by Herbert McManus

THIS is one of the most important books of Canada's half century. It is also informative, entertaining and even exciting.

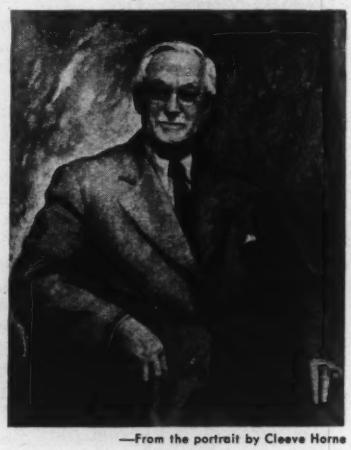
The reason is not because it is written by a leading business figure with his finger on the pulse of economic development; it is because it spans completely the growing-up period of a great nation. It traces the permanent alteration which has taken place in commercial practice, the birth and growth of sociological thought and employee relationships and the change in the relative positioning of producer, consumer and government. Canadians recently have been subjected to a starry-eyed spate of forward-looking; here is the stout material of the past, without which solid foundation, no future can be intelligently built.

Mr. Burton's method of expounding his beliefs is to draw directly from his personal experience and the whole book is one of the most personal ever written. The people who pass through the pages are not minds or ideas but full-fleshed individuals with a full complement of faults and frailties as well as ideals, and the range is from captains of finance to the humblest delivery man. And only the very youngest of Mr. Burton's readers will fail to have vivid personal or public recollections of the characters of his cast; here is a multitude of old friends and even, sometimes, old enemies. The man, too, comes satisfyingly through the work of the writer. Devout churchman, devoted family man, hard worker with a constant "sense of urgency" and shrewd merchant, Mr. Burton was always ready to attack problems, in any department of life or of the store, "from where we are now".

The story is both his own and that of the great commercial enterprise he came to head. Charlie Burton had the magnificent fortune to grow up as a country boy, in the little rural community of Green River near Toronto. Merchandise, too, came early into his life among the bulk goods of his father's village store. He wrote his "entrance" at the county town of Whitby at the age of eleven; when the family moved to Toronto he was enrolled in the "Toronto Collegiate Institute". Here, literally, a new world opened before his eyes, for he was fitted with his first pair of spectacles. Revealing of the era is the fact that the boy, except for a few quickly-forbidden peeks through ancient "specs", had grown up with defective vision.

Long hours and hard work came early to him through economic necessity. His first ventures toward the law, amusing and rewarding as they were, terminated through the prospect of long years with low monetary reward. Charlie Burton's feet were firmly set on the path of the future only when, as a junior in the Fancy Goods Company, he propelled floor sweepings violently onto the striped trousers of his employer and future life-time "boss" H. H. Fudger. Mr. Fudger taught Charlie how to sweep properly and subsequently, many other important things.

Those were the days of the great wholesalers, the real masters of the



—From the portrait by Cleeve Horne
C. L. BURTON

mercantile community, who told manufacturers what to make and retailers what to sell; the days when the acquisition of $100,000 meant a fortune and the simultaneous possession of an imposing beard, frock coat, silk hat and a private charity. For Charlie they meant the magic mobility of a new bicycle as he swept along, early and late each day, to pick up and deliver the warehouse keys to Mr. Fudger.

Most fascinating part of the story begins with the acquisition of the affairs of the late Robert Simpson, an early enterprising retailer at the corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, by Fudger, J. W. Flavelle and A. E. Ames. (The Ames interest was subsequently acquired by Senator Cox.) After years of advancement with the Fancy Goods Company—years which saw him away from his growing family for months on end on buying trips in Europe and selling trips in the West—Burton followed his old employer into Simpson's. These years of buying and selling had, however, laid the sure training for retail success which enabled Burton to become familiar with every detail of such operations. And Burton grew with Simpson's, through the massive expansion and maze of financing detail (all of which is fully dealt with) until the last of the Fudger, Cox and Flavelle interests were acquired and control was with Burton and his associates.

And here we encounter Sir Joseph Flavelle, a figure of impressive dimensions in the whole financial history of Canada, and not the least so in his relationship with Simpson's—and with Burton. Mr. Burton, it would appear, was never very fond of Sir Joseph.

"Sir Joseph Flavelle," he writes, "was the victim of his own exhortation. He had given himself wholeheartedly and without thought of reward (during the first war) to the production of munitions; but while he was doing so, his pork-packing business was making a great deal of money. Sir Joseph had a sort of natural sanctimoniousness, and when later he sold his packing company and cashed in some millions in the process, there were those who recalled his admonition 'to hell with profits'."

Mr. Fudger's advancing age and Mr. H. C. Cox's career as an MFH in England ("this horse business costs money") gave Sir Joseph the opportunity to increase his holdings and presently he was the owner of 66 2/3 of the Simpson's enterprise. When, in 1920, he moved into the store "body and britches" it was a matter of concern to the whole management, including Mr. Burton.

One of Sir Joseph's early moves was to suggest the appointment of a new General Manager over both Mr. Burton and Burnett in the mail order business. Burton "told Mr. Fudger that if he would advise me what day the new General Manager was to come in, I would not be down that or succeeding days". So this came to naught, as did Sir Joseph's two subsequent proposals to dispose of the business to other interests who made it a consideration that Burton remain in charge.

But events were moving fast. Rumors of vast real estate deals had been prevalent for some time and Mr. Burton now tells the story which he believes has never been made public before.

"Out of a clear sky, at this juncture of our affairs, our friends 'across the road' one day offered Simpson's the east mystery block—the Yonge-Carlton-Church block—if we, when they moved to College Street, would bring our business up to the opposite corner.

"The devil they knew was evidently preferred to the devil they didn't know."

Mr. Burton tells why the offer was rejected, of the expansion of Simpson's to Bay Street and the vast growth of the enterprise across the country. He relates further financial experiences with Sir Joseph (not easily to be forgotten) until all original interests were bought out and clear sailing lay ahead.

The author's kindly philosophy illuminates the book throughout as he traces the constantly changing times he encountered. Here is a brief but telling summary of his belief: "The easiest thing in the world for management to do, especially in large business organizations, is to retire into an ivory tower. Management cannot per-

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form its function to the directors of business unless it performs its functions to the employees of business. And that means a tirelessly enquiring state of mind on the part of management with regard to what goes on at the humblest levels."

The book is a very full account, brightened by real humor, of life in business, life in a multitude of service enterprises to the community, and life in a happy and talented family; it will be widely read for an amazing variety of reasons. And for Mr. Burton's views on what lies ahead, readers will find his own words on Page 10 of this issue.

Feed or Fight

SCIENCE AND VALUES—by John A. Irving—*Ryerson—$3.50.*

by B. K. Sandwell

IT IS, says Professor Irving, "a central argument of the present volume that no philosophy which ignores the social sciences can hope to stand". Not only that, but "It is our contention that sufficient psychological and sociological knowledge for the reconstruction of humanity already exists".

This sublime faith in the redemptive possibilities of science is slightly qualified in spots by a recognition of the extreme difficulty of generating enough altruism in humanity as a whole to effect this reconstruction; but throughout the book there runs a constant assurance that "a new educational orientation in which the social sciences and social philosophy make common cause can produce social awareness on the necessary scale" to ensure the reconstruction. And the fear of many critics that an education so motivated will be no education but mere propaganda is dismissed as a reactionary attitude which will produce "catastrophic results".

Professor Irving holds that we must either "feed or fight" the hungry millions of Asia. To feed them involves a good deal of altruism; can we develop this altruism in time, before it becomes necessary to fight them, and is the mere desire to avoid fighting them a sufficiently valid motive for feeding them? The fact that they need feeding is due to their great numbers and limited natural resources; the fact that we have a surplus out of which to feed them is due to our limited numbers and immense resources.

Is there any real prospect of the "wealthy" part of mankind being "educated" to the belief that the world should be shared more or less equally among the human race, and that the differential claims which have their roots in history should be abandoned? The answer probably depends on whether you are an optimist or a pessimist, and Professor Irving is an optimist, of the American school.

This author, who is a graduate of Toronto and of Trinity College, Cambridge, is chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Victoria College, and one of the most influential thinkers in Canada. The book consists of a number of papers only slightly related, and includes the very valuable history of philosophical thought in Canada which was presented recently in abbreviated form to the American Philosophical Association. There are also penetrating criticisms of Existentialism and several other contemporary trends in philosophy.

Greek Love and Loss

HEMLOCK AND AFTER — by Angus Wilson — *British Book Service—$3.00.*

by Melwyn Breen

WILSON'S rather icily written story concerns a distinguished British novelist, Bernard Sands, whose dream of founding a writers' colony, Vardon Hall, comes to fruition through a Government grant at the beginning of the book. The book, heavily ironic, shows that his dream has been realized at a time when he is at a crossroads of his personal life.

Sands is a homosexual whose wife is recovering from a nervous breakdown suffered after years of marital maladjustment due to her husband's abnormality. His two children, John and Elizabeth, have grown up hating the father and have pursued careers—John as an MP, Elizabeth as a columnist for a mass-circulation women's magazine—in which they can take no particular pleasure and for which they each have rather crabbed ability.

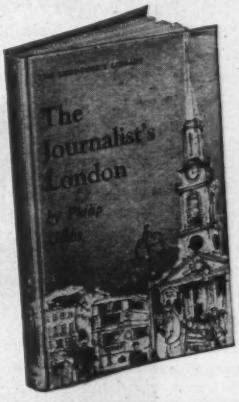
At the dedication ceremonies of the opening of Vardon Hall, Sands makes an uncomfortable speech that hints at self-justification for his aberration; he shocks and titivates his audience and throws himself open to accusations of fellow traveller, sybarite and corrupter. In the end he dies of a heart attack, leaving his vague wife suddenly in possession of her wits and of the untangling of the complications of her husband's life.

Beneath the surface of the book, there is an ooze of evil, centring around a Mrs. Curry who runs an establishment devoted to the satisfaction of strange tastes. There are a number of Bernard's "friends" and some assorted holdovers from the Roaring Twenties—Aldous Huxley's characters left over from other novels. Wilson is an undeniably brilliant writer but the hard-edged prose he writes emphasizes the unpleasantness of his theme which, treated with the kind of cleverness that have made his short stories valuable, results in a series of peeks into a peculiarly repellent cesspool.

Writers & Writing

THERE MAY be sharp differences of opinion about the new version of the Bible but there is no doubt about the interest it has created. Canadian publishers' shelves were cleared of copies before the end of the first week. Nelsons believe that before Easter 100,000 copies will have been sold in Canada. Before publication the demand for the leather bound ($10) edition was estimated at seven per cent: it has risen to 34 per cent. Book sellers say this is a sign of acceptance of the new version. The public associates leather with Bibles and buying a book for a lifetime the difference of $4 is un-

New Biography Makes Excellent Reading



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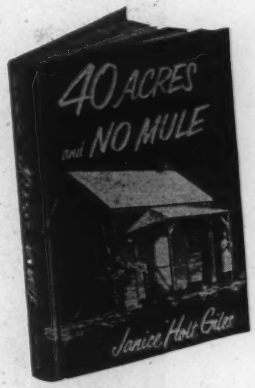

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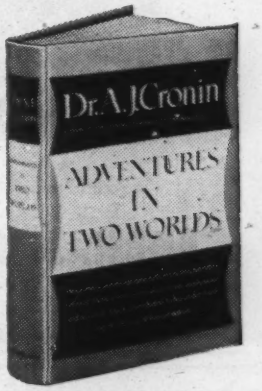

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important to an increasing number of people.

Windows of book shops are showing more and larger displays of the latest version of the Bible—something to be interested in but also something about which to withhold one's opinion until the subject has been thoroughly studied.

■ We agree with JAMES SCOTT of the *Toronto Telegram's* Book Page that there must be plenty of talent among young Canadian writers but that publishers and editors are not too smart about developing it. Mr. Scott is visiting some places where future celebrities in the writing world are apt to be found and we eagerly await developments.

■ Hardy word-juggler, NATHAN COHEN, is giving fellow critics chance for which they have been waiting.

World première, of "Blue Is For Mourning", CBC's drama seer's unwrapped play, is scheduled for Friday, Feb. 28, Museum Theatre, Toronto, under auspices distinguished Jupiter. (Avowed purpose of Jupiters is encouragement of Canadian playwrights.)

Since he arrived, a few years ago, from the Maritimes, Nathan has never been backward about pointing out many things that disturbed him hereabouts. Once before, his Nova Scotia urban drama was accepted but things that happen to authors and shouldn't, even to Nathan, prevented production from being a fact accomplished.

Mr. Cohen tells us play's locale is his home-spot, Cape Breton Island. In the genial way which is growing on him, he hopes we like it. We do too—and wish him luck. Anything from Cape Breton should be good, judging from our grandfather who came from **Baddeck.**

■ GEORGE SANTAYANA is dead. Into his eighty-eight years had gone much of scholarship and solitary contemplation. He was a poet, a philosopher: born in Spain and achieving fame in the United States although he never became an American citizen. His contributions to Science and to Letters were notable. It is important to remember such men in this ever-changing world.

■ Canadian Comedienne ANNE RUSSELL will again present her sketches at Town Hall, New York, this month. The preview in Toronto, under sponsorship of the New Play Society, was a huge success. Anna writes her own sketches — as many artistes do. We are not sure that it is always the best way to gather material but Miss Russell does it better than most actors.

■ Popularity pursued the lectures given this month by the University of Toronto Extension Department in co-operation with the Inter-Club Council for Women in Public Affairs. Speakers: Miss Hilda Hesson, Winnipeg, Professor Malcolm Taylor, Madame Vautelet, Quebec, Dr. Adelaide Sinclair, Ottawa and B. K. Sandwell, SATURDAY NIGHT. Subject: "Public Affairs from the Woman's Point of View." —*Rica*

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FILMS

Not One Minute's Peace

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"IVANHOE" opens on a note of deceptive serenity, with Robert Taylor, disguised as a minstrel, on a singing tour of the castles of Austria. He is in search of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, and presently he locates his captive monarch and goes back to England to raise the ransom money. After that there isn't a minute's peace for anybody.

It's Saxon against Norman, with Saxons, headed by Wilfred of Ivanhoe, (Up, Coeur-de-Lion!) and the Normans, led by Templar de Bois-Guilbert (George Sanders) and lined up behind the wicked usurper John. They fight on foot and on horseback, with bows and arrows, lances, fists, and barrels of boulders. In the final grand climax, Knight Sanders fights with a mace and chain against Knight Taylor, who is armed with a gigantic meat-cleaver. It isn't till Coeur-de-Lion (Norman Wooland) appears that the battle-pitch begins to subside and the stunt-men and extras are free to retire and rub themselves with arnica—a privilege that the audience by this time would be glad to share.

I can't remember at this distance how closely the film version of "Ivanhoe" follows the original story. However, I suspect that it is just as faithful to Sir Walter Scott as the author himself was to mediaeval history. Certainly Sir Walter couldn't take a more respectful approach than Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer does here to the fine stylish nonsense of mediaeval chivalry. The result is a wonderfully pictorial production, a sort of superlative comic-book digest of the classic, with the editorial and descriptive passages left out. Nobody in this century is likely to quarrel with the omissions.

It is, of course, a dead-serious opera, with nothing much to enliven the mediaeval ritual except the very bad jokes of Wamba the Fool, (Emlyn Williams). Elizabeth Taylor and Joan Fontaine play Rebecca and Rowena, in stained-glass-window costumes and beautiful wigs, brunette and blonde respectively, so long that they could sit down on them, if anyone in the picture had been given an opportunity for sitting down. The cast also includes Finlay Currie as Sir Cedric, Ivanhoe's sturdy old Saxon father, and Felix Aylmer as Isaac the Jew, along with every available bowman and yeoman in Central Casting. It's spectacle on the grandly stupefying scale, and if it doesn't exactly bring the story-book characters to life, it at least sets them constantly into energetic motion.

FEELING considerably battered by mediaeval warfare, I dropped in to see "The Atomic City", which presents the usual familiar elements of the current Cold War. It turned out to be a tightly constructed thriller, which probably cost a good deal less over its entire length than the makers of "Ivanhoe" spent in setting up the tournament lists at Ashby.

The Atomic City here is, presumably, Los Alamos, New Mexico, where Washington's nuclear scientists are working on the H-bomb. The story has to do with the kidnapping of the top scientist's young son and the efforts of the FBI and the boy's distracted father to hold the kidnappers with a delaying nuclear formula while closing in on the ring.

The picture has some remarkable moments of sheer terror—e.g. the flight of the small boy, stalked by three tall relentless figures, across the dizzying ruins once occupied by the ancient Puye cliff dwellers, near Los Alamos. With the arrival of the helicopter the film turns into familiar rescue melodrama; but it is still a better-than-average picture in a lower-than-average category. In this case, the terse handling, the sharp pace and the remarkable scenic background make it seem a good deal better than its unpretentious claims.

IF YOU are tired of watching the members of the human race flying at each other's throats, there is a very charming Italian film—"Never Take No for an Answer"—now on view.

This is the simple story of a small Italian boy, Pepito, and his pet donkey Violetta. In this particular case the advance publicity has been more than usually misleading. "Never Take No for an Answer" is not a "laugh riot", and Violetta herself is not an Italian Francis the Talking Mule. There are no tricks in the film beyond the device of artfully disposed photography and the deliberate use of a great deal of gentle sentiment. But it is a charming story and both the small boy and the little donkey are unusually endearing creatures.

When Violetta falls sick her young owner is convinced that she can be cured only if he can take her to the crypt of St. Francis of Assisi, patron saint of animals. The local ecclesiastical authorities deny permission, however, so Pepito, refusing to be discouraged, works his way up through the hierarchy until he finally obtains an audience with the Holy Father himself, and is granted permission to lead Violetta through a broken wall into the Saint's crypt.

The latter part of the film is laid in the Vatican. It makes a magnificent background and while the camera thoroughly explores the vast corridors and staircases and even invades the churchly offices, it never loses sight of Pepito and his story. The young hero, a chubby six-year-old with enormous black eyes, has been handled with the sensitive understanding which Italian directors almost invariably display towards their child-stars, and the story of Pepito's love for Violetta is both touching and significant.

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Author of *Playtime is over*

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

another until World War II came along. In the second war, a whole edifice of controls of private business was conceived and patched together, along with excess profits taxes and irretrievable increases in other forms of taxation. I resisted the controls consistently and paid the taxes cheerfully.

The most amusing situation arose when I, as President of Simpson's, though serving as chairman of the War Services Funds Advisory Board, found myself battling price controls while my son Edgar was serving as retail administrator of them under the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. We both got the CBE for our services; Edgar executed the will of the government upon the business I directed, and I came out of it as firmly convinced of the basic error of price controls as ever.

One factor of the price control administration that aroused me on principle was the fact that instead of the responsible Minister informing the public of the reasons for the price control policy being adopted, it fell to the lot of the administrator of the law to justify it. So far as administering a "bad" law was concerned a good job was done, even if any advantage was to be offset by the disadvantage of the law's requirements.

If any justification was necessary for my position in respect to wage and price controls during the war, the fact is that the government avoided similar action in our present defence effort involving large expenditures which cannot help interfering with our normal economic progress.

It is, I suppose, a question for the up-coming generation to face. It is one of those things to which I have referred as likely to be solved by those with the energy and the will to tackle it.

But it seems to me that those with the energy and the will to undertake anything in the way of business enterprise are being most unfairly handicapped. It appears to be almost impossible for young people to amass any capital with which to embark upon the adventures of creative business for which they are otherwise equipped. Taxation systematically removes the surplus which, in my young manhood afforded me the means of advancing myself. And regulations, many of them intangible, greatly complicate the exercise of that initiative we must expect of younger men for the health of business and industry. Recollecting my own start in life, I do not envy the young men of today the shackles they wear.

In advancing certain measures for social improvements governments sometimes initiate policies and put them into effect without giving a reasonable opportunity for those in business vitally affected to be heard. For instance, unemployment insurance enactments provide for the same exactions from employee and employer without much regard for whose money is collected for whose support. Some of the industries paying the highest wages are not able continuously during the year to employ their workers. On account of the seasonal or spasmodic character of their operation their employees spend some weeks in each year on the benefits of unemployment insurance.

Businesses like Simpson's, which have a good record of continuity of employment and whose workers receive remuneration in keeping with such steady work, are penalized by having to provide unemployment insurance from the employer and from the employee at the same rate as those industries whose employment is seasonal.

IN SUGGESTING that steady jobholders be not penalized in this respect, I am merely expressing my life-long partiality for steady jobholders, and at the same time offering an example of that arbitrary spirit that exerts itself when government swells with authority.

The reference to penalizing reminds me of another odd little characteristic of the times through which we are passing. In recent years, whenever new controls or taxes are imposed, there is, to my ears, a definite note of satisfaction or even of glee in the official announcement, the suggestion being that the new taxation or the new control is in the nature of a penalty on those who will be affected by it. Of all the changes in my lifetime, perhaps this is the strangest, that those who do well should be penalized for their accomplishment.

I mention these random instances of my dissatisfaction with things as they are for fear the reader might suppose me to be an entirely satisfied man. I could fill a book with my complaints. Instead, I have filled a book with the account of one man's life in a time of turmoil, growth, disaster and victory, and at the end, I find the world a better place to live in than when I entered it. To be sure there are perils and hazards of a monstrous kind lurking in world politics and the world economy. But there is not only a rapidly expanding social conscience but a furiously accelerating technological and scientific apparatus already on hand with which to face those hazards.

It all boils down to the ancient simple question: who will take the initiative? Who has a sense of urgency? Which of us will take the lead? It is always a new day. And always, somebody is ready to go to work.

I hold no brief for private enterprise. But I have unshakeable faith in individual enterprise.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

A NEW NEIGHBORHOOD FOR WOMEN

by Gladstone Murray

EXCERPTS from an address given by Gladstone Murray at the annual conference of the First District of Altrusa International, Inc., which was held this month in Montreal.

IN ORDER TO GET A CLEAR IDEA of the truth it is sometimes effective to consider a striking distortion of it. With this in mind I begin by quoting a famous disparagement of women. In the House of Commons at Westminster on Jan. 24, 1913, The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt quoted the following extract from a letter written about the middle of the nineteenth century by the philosopher Herbert Spencer to the economist John Stuart Mill—

"I hold the minds of men and women to be unlike, both quantitatively and qualitatively. I believe the difference to result from a physiological necessity and that no amount of culture can obliterate it. I believe further that the relative deficiency of the female mind is in just those complex faculties, intellectual and moral, which have political action for their sphere."

It is understood that John Stuart Mill's faith in women was not shaken by this outburst!

And then there was the attempt of a school of craniologists, that is, skull experts, to prove from brain measurements that women are bound to be stupider than men. This theory is expounded in a book called "Man and Woman" by Havelock Ellis. Perhaps the best comment is provided by Bertrand Russell who says that the craniologists have only succeeded in producing an inferior tergiversation, which means subterfuge or evasion!

In the light of modern experience it would be a waste of effort to refute the attack. The history of Altrusa in itself is decisive evidence of the idealism, ability, tenacity, and understanding of women. The pronouncements of Miss Mamie L. Bass, the founder of Altrusa's first club, have the quality of enduring classics. Altrusa is a "builder of women"; it makes possible "the search for the best in character in business and in citizenship"; it propounds "the philosophy of unselfishness". In arousing women to their responsibilities and possibilities it demands more than "being good", it insists on women being "good for something". There you have a note of inspiration illuminating a maturity of thought that applies universally.

As all problems and policies of this era must be considered first in relation to the world struggle for survival there is a special urgency about fostering and releasing the full potentiality of women, especially when it is understood that women could be the decisive factor in frustrating the designs of Moscow.

No doubt as a natural reaction to the detractors of women, an opposing school of thought developed the case for their all-round decisive superiority over men. And a very good case was built up. As, however, most of us, both men and women, are concerned chiefly with protecting and strengthening free civilization, I believe the question of the relative superiority of men and women can be put aside for a century or so without any abysmal consequences. Meanwhile let us try to turn to account all the assets we possess jointly. The potentiality of women is certainly not the least of these assets.

My own observation suggests that the idealism of women is more closely related to the possible than the idealism of men. Women are less inclined to waste time and effort on theorizing. Accordingly they are spared the penalties of philosophic doubt which is apt to slow down and confuse the efforts of men. When, therefore, women are convinced that a specific program of action is right they can be counted on to sustain it to the end.

Perhaps the most startling new fact of these times is that our planet has become a single neighborhood. True, we are not an organized community, far from it, but our needs, dangers, hopes, and fears have assumed an identity they never had before. We can no longer break away from the human family. Either we contrive some tolerable system of living together or we perish as a race. That is the simple issue.

Turning to the practical tasks of today the first, of course, is the protection of free civilization from the biggest looting project that men have devised up to now in the tumultuous history of this planet. In the measure in which the present enemies of freedom have managed to create the impression that there is somehow a great ideological conflict, a battle between two bodies of doctrine, or the clash of two different concepts, they have succeeded in creating a remarkable illusion.

THE MOSCOW COMMISSARS, of course, pretend that they are the apostles of Communism and that their chief aim is to provide the whole of mankind with the blessings that flow from the revelations of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. But they have been dispensing these alleged blessings for thirty-five years, and about eight hundred million people, or one out of three of the inhabitants of this planet, have now had a chance to test their merits.

The denial of all spiritual and religious values releases the Commissars from any restraint whatever. Deceit, fraud, treachery, and "double-crossing" are the normal methods in both public and private affairs. Morally and spiritually bankrupt the Commissars splutter their venom as they spread their Iron Curtain.

Obviously we must create sufficient armed strength so that a sudden surprise attack would not overwhelm us. Obviously also we must take what steps are necessary to foil subversive activities. But our main task is to strengthen constantly the real base of our civilization, which I believe to be individual freedom correctly conceived and interpreted.

And here is where women have a role of vital importance.

The most important thing about freedom, properly understood, is that it provides the opportunity of humble, willing, and joyous service to one's fellows. Widespread yearning for spiritual fulfilment is evidence of the priority of spiritual values when the human personality is permitted to evolve in its own way. And so we are brought back to Altrusa's "philosophy of unselfishness." The core of this doctrine is also the salvation of free society.

Turning to the practical application of Altrusa's philosophy I would say a prior responsibility at the present time is to acquire and disseminate what information is officially available on the duties of the individual in civil defense. To be fully informed on civil defense is not to be alarmist; it is simply to be prepared to face any eventuality with the minimum loss and confusion.

Akin to awareness of civil defense duties is alertness to subversive activity. This does not mean the indiscriminate smearing of people one does not like. It means alertness to clear evidence of attempts to weaken or wreck our society from within.

The third requirement of citizenship in this period of crisis has to do with a problem that must be in process of solution by the end of this century. I mean the problem of the starving fringes of humanity. In the course of history up to the twentieth century civilizations rose and fell without much concern for the millions of human beings so underprivileged that normal survival was improbable. But now that our planet is a single neighborhood the fate of the race may rest upon the fate of the starving margin. This indeed has become the central practical question for humanity.

THE POINT FOUR PLAN, the Colombo Plan, and other similar projects of the United Nations are the beginning of the answer of the free world to the challenge of the starving fringe. The idea of these plans is to provide the tools and the skills to enable underprivileged peoples to rescue themselves. While of course the agents of Moscow do all they can to frustrate these projects, it is the pressing duty of the free world to persist until this Golden Age becomes the first one in history to rid itself of the scar of the starving fringe. And it is the duty of all good citizens to learn about these projects and support them.

Another important objective which claims our support is the idea of unity in a democratic society —an idea which is a living dynamic force in contrast to the dead, static idea of uniformity which characterizes Communism.

A century ago Alexis de Tocqueville, wrote these words—"Feelings and opinions are recruited, the heart is enlarged, and the human mind is developed only by the reciprocal influence of people upon one another. Among the laws that rule human association there is one that seems to be more precise and clear than all others, if men are to remain civilized, or to become more so, the art of associating together must grow and improve." Unity from variety is of necessity a monopoly of free societies. Here is a field of activity especially adapted to Altrusa.

And now I come to what I believe is the most important factor of all and one with which women are particularly concerned. I mean the recognition and the nourishment of the spiritual in human beings. Last April the Supreme Court of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 45

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BEAUTY

HEADLINES, HATLINES

by Isabel Morgan

AS HATS RETIRE to back of the head, hair comes forward in wining ways around the face. Deep cloches are effectively complemented by hair peeking out from under at top and sides. With hats that sit well back (right) softness of hair almost becomes part of the hat's design. In others (below, one of Fall's most interesting millinery silhouettes) though hair is entirely covered, it should nevertheless be smooth and sleek on top in order to look well when the hat is removed.

JEWELLED black velvet with forward curve, a New York import (above). The back drape (left) combines tile and cinnamon colored jersey and is by Paulette of Paris. From Simpson's "Designers' Collection".

CLOCHE COIFFURE: Smooth, close to the head, soft above brow and at sides.

BACK VIEW of the head seen at left shows artful shaping. Elizabeth Arden Salon.

SWEPT BACK, without parting, in a loose wave from forehead to crown. By Guro.

V-SHAPED PART brings hair to the fore at top and sides of head. Robert Fiance.

NEIGHBORHOOD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 43

United States in an historic decision used these words: "We are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a Supreme Being." That is equally true of the British Commonwealth and indeed of most of the free world.

The uncompromising hostility of the Moscow Commissars to all forms of religion reflects their understanding that tyranny and spiritual health are incompatible, that the soul cannot be regimented. This is one of the few points of agreement between the slave world and the free world. And there is much more to it. The responsibility and social conscience which must balance individual freedom require a sincere and solid religious foundation. The stern sacrifice and the prolonged endurance which we undoubtedly face must be fortified by abiding faith and spiritual understanding.

And so we are back again at Miss Mamie Bass's "philosophy of unselfishness" which is the practical manifestation of spiritual health. Altrusans are in an ideal strategic position to narrow the gap between promise and performance, between the ideal and the practical result. Happily, you participate in all the fields of activity you choose. By your example and your tactful advocacy you can contrive mighty new psychological ramparts for freedom. And let all your efforts be in harmony with a basic and constant recognition of the priority of spiritual values. I submit with all the earnestness at my command—that is the only high road to the One-World of justice, happiness, freedom, peace and prosperity.

AS A MATTER OF FACT

"HAVE YOU ever noticed how we try to convince ourselves with little lying phrases? 'As a matter of fact,' we say, when about to produce a piece of fiction. 'To tell you the absolute truth' is the prelude to something verging on a lie. When a person says 'To be perfectly exact' the information which follows will be unreliable. When they say 'I always think' you can be sure that the idea has just that second occurred to them. 'I hate to have to tell you, darling' means that I have the greatest pleasure in telling you something unpleasant. 'To be perfectly candid' and 'To be absolutely frank' mean that one is going to be rather unpleasant but not as fully unpleasant as if one *were* perfectly candid or absolutely frank."

Tyrone Guthrie talking in a BBC programme about the acting which takes part in everyone's life.

BRAIN-TEASER

TIME MARCHES ON

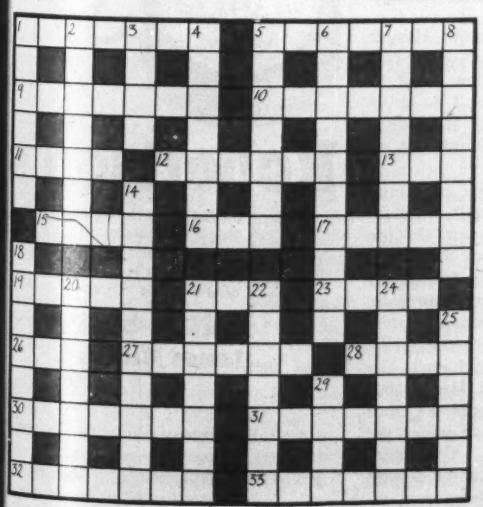
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. A bishop ends a quarrel. (7)
5. 28, 29. Birth and death appear thus. (4,2,1,8)
9. and 28. Yet it is not the first stage of being. (5,2,4)
10. To make Ellington a Duke, it was not necessary to do this. (7)
11. See 12.
12. 11, 27. Class of '25 reunion banquet? (6-4, 6)
13. Did it constrict Boadicea's head? (3)
15. Cold heart of 13. (4)
16. He's crazy to get her! (3)
17. Keeping one's place system-atically? (5)
19. How to clear a bottleneck? (5)
21. It comes to less when of no value. (3)
23. Sent over for fish. (4)
26. It's to take in and out. (3)
27. See 12.
28. 25, 32. If this is true, one would be still a minor in one's 4. (4,6,2,5)
30. I treat a mess to a song. (7)
31. Stumble on oil over here. (7)
32. See 28.
33. The circumference in this with 12, 11, 27. (7)

DOWN

1. Family tree? At least, father starts it! (6)
2. Eaten around four, perhaps, in simple state. (7)
3. Naturally this water wouldn't be found in the tropics. (4)
4. Flats for smokers? (7)
5. It's past 29, maybe. (7)
6. Deign to lower oneself to study? (10)
7. One does freely, when the drinks are on the house. (7)
8. Though 11, Vera hops around! (8)
14. A type of setter? On the contrary! (10)
18. Must one rag a tuba to eat in Sweden? (8)
20. A car starts differently in Wales. (7)
21. Ethelred was evidently not a boy scout. (7)
22. It should give a little when girdling the 12. (7)
24. Disport on three legs. (7)
25. See 28.
29. See 5 across.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. A stab in the back
10. Alexander
11. Droll
12. Kinsman
13. Palates
14. Norman
16. Skin game
19. Wagtails
21. Arlene
24. Relieve
25. Enteric
27. Get up
28. Initiates
29. Looping the loop

DOWN

2. Stein
3. Anaemia
4. Indent
5. Turnpike
6. Eidolon
7. About face
8. Kilis
9. Mackinaw
15. Rigoletto
17. Exercise
18. Bleeding
20. Adelphi
22. Retrial
23. Fetish
24. Regal
26. Ratio

(232)

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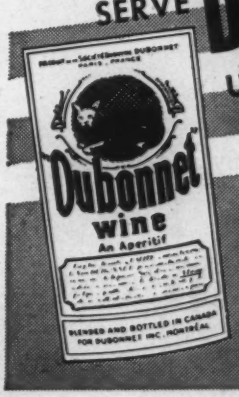

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PERSONALITIES

LANYARDS FOR MOUNTIES

by Ken Liddell

WHEN A MOUNTIE, who may be anywhere in Canada, finds he has to trust his luck to his lanyard —the cord that runs around his neck and is attached to the butt end of his revolver—he also trusts the womanly nimble but strong fingers of a diminutive Albertan.

To most people the lanyard looks like a decorative piece of the RCMP uniform. Actually it is an important article of equipment. Because of it, nobody could steal the policeman's revolver. At least not while he is conscious. And, because of its very duty, the lanyard must be strong.

The lanyards the Mounties are receiving today, fashioned by Hope and Madge Hunter, a husband-wife team that operates a small factory in an auto court at High River, Alberta, are strong. So strong, in fact, that a while back a Hunter braided eight-strand nylon rope was tied to two tractors. The tractors pulled away from each other but they could not break the rope.

The Mounties like their nylon lanyards for another reason, too. They find that when the lanyard becomes dirty from use they need only wash it in warm water and soap suds. In ten minutes it is bright as new and as strong as ever.

At time of writing the Hunters were in their High River auto court home busy braiding another big order of lanyards, an order that brought them back a little early from a holiday in the range country of Arizona.

The Hunters are only at home on the range, or near it. This accounts for the fact they like living in High River, which proudly advertises itself as a cowtown—without quotes around the word—and which was the home of Alberta's big and famous Bar U outfit.

Hope Hunter likes the range because he was born to it. He has worked on Southern Alberta ranches all his life—apart from a spell overseas in World War I—and in his spare time he earned a reputation as a calf roper at the rodeos.

AS FOR Madge Hunter, she adopted the range. She loves it today but it was rather a rough courtship. A small, gay woman, Mrs. Hunter had been a milliner in Regent Street in London when she met Hope Hunter on his way home from France.

Hope Hunter went overseas with the 31st Battalion, Calgary Infantry. He says that was a mistake. He thought he would be in Cavalry. Instead of riding, which he could do, they made him walk, which he hated. However, he willingly walked into the thick of it and today still carries shrapnel as a souvenir.

When Hope and Madge Hunter landed in Calgary it was 25 below and Hope's brother was at the depot to meet them with a Model T to drive them to their new home at Priddis, some 25 miles to the southwest of Calgary.

The Hunter family pioneered around Priddis, an attractive ranching and farming community in the foothills, and it was from there that Hope went as a lad of 14 to ride his first bronk in the Calgary Stampede.

His name was just becoming widely known as a rider, but he was having some trouble with the name. His proper name is J. Hope Hunter but he prefers to be known as Hope. Once he entered a 30-mile race under the Christian name, Hope. A Calgary newspaperman, not acquainted with this newcomer of the show ring, reported the entries included 28 men and one woman.

The newspaperman only learned of

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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CONCERNING FOOD

WHAT'S YOUR CHEESE?

by Max Brathwaite

THESE PAST TEN years may be known as the jet decade or the atomic decade or the television decade but in this country they could also be described as the cheese decade, since it is during this period that Canadians are coming around to appreciating cheese for the fine food that it is.

Not only are we eating more cheddar (or Canadian) cheese which has been a standby in this country since the beginning, but we are going for more of the "snob-type" cheeses that are full of blue mould or must be held at arm's length while eating.

Canadian cheesemakers are responding by supplying cheeses in dozens of sizes, blends, textures and colors. You can get cheese that will slice in the shape of a round biscuit or a triangular one. Almost gone are the days when the grocer kept a large round of cheese on his counter and you indicated just where you wanted him to cut it. Now it's mostly in packages in refrigerated dairy counters and cellophane, wax, and new plastic wraps have replaced to a large extent the old cheesecloth and rind covering.

But however you buy it cheese is still one of the best nutritional bargains. It is simply solid milk containing everything that milk contains except a lot of water and a little sugar. Whereas milk is 87 per cent water, cheese is 35 per cent water. It contains a slightly smaller percentage of butterfat than milk, about the same percentage of protein and is rich in cal-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 50

LANYARDS

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

his mistake when he went with a photographer to get more details about this long-distance woman rider named Hope.

Hunter rode broncs until 1924 when he turned to calf roping, which he continued in the rodeo ring until 1949 when he retired at the age of 52, a lot taller but as slim as when he started.

When Hope and Madge got off the train that cold winter's day so many years ago, Hope's brother may have smiled for Madge barely comes to Hope's shoulders. She could chin herself on one of his outstretched arms.

The dainty little milliner soon learned to love range life but she found her height a problem when milking cows. That is after she had learned to milk cows. Her reach was so short that she had to milk on one side then walk around and finish the job on the other. Cows ordinarily don't like that, but she guessed the first cows they had were more confused by her milking methods than she was.

It was in 1946 that Hope Hunter retired from his work of managing ranches and moved to High River, and it was while visiting a hardware store shortly after that he struck upon his nylon rope idea.

He noticed lengths of nylon parachute cord on sale for use as clothes lines. It was war surplus stuff. Hunter figured it would make good rope. But it had no life. He worked for two years to develop a formula to stiffen the nylon. He found the formula just in time. He makes no bones about the fact that his long spell of experimenting left him practically broke. Today that formula is his trade secret. He and Mrs. Hunter do all the work themselves.

It didn't take long to get his new product known. The cowboys beat a path to his tourist camp cabin door. They took his rope to the Calgary Stampede where any rope gets the toughest of tests. They bought it for their everyday work on the range. The Hunters turned to making nylon bull and horse leads, halters, breast collars and even men's dress belts. They began dying the nylon to make colorful rope and saddle cinches. They found it was just what the rodeo show people wanted.

The Hunter product became known in the American cattle country but the market was hard to break because of the heavy U.S. duty. So they were serving Western Canadian ranchers and cowboys—an ever-narrowing market, of course, because the life of their product—until one day Hunter was chatting with a High River Mountie and noticed his lanyard, of silk, was soiled and a little frayed.

As a trial the RCMP headquarters in Ottawa ordered 2,000 lanyards. Hope and Madge Hunter worked 18 hours a day for two months to complete the order on time.

IT TAKES a lot of pressure and a lot of pull to braid the nylon, but Madge Hunter's tiny and strong fingers worked braid for braid with the long, sinewy fingers of her towering husband who believes his wife is one of the few women on the continent, not just Canada, who can braid rope.

They completed the order and it was while working on it that Madge Hunter got the idea for nylon harness for children. A few other things came to their minds, too, that set them patiently fashioning other articles. They were pulled from the brink of bankruptcy. They settled down to business. As they do all the work themselves to protect their own know-how, their output is necessarily limited.

Last winter they decided to take a good holiday, following the sun to the south where so many Albertans go to winter and visit the friends who come from another range to see them in the summer.

And they'd just got around to nicely enjoying it when word came that Canada's Mounties wanted a few thousand more nylon lanyards.

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A rare combination—"nippy" *natural* cheese that's *easy to spread* on bread or crackers. Delight everyone with the aristocrat of sharp cheddars—MacLaren's Imperial Cheese.

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EATON'S...CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION...STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

HONORS

STARS AND ASIA

TWO AMERICAN-Canadian Helens have been honored by their Alma Mater, Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts. They received citations for their services to society at a convocation at Mount Holyoke on Science and Human Values. They are Dr. Helen Hogg of the David Dunlap Observatory and Helen Fernald, Curator of East Asiatic art at the Royal Ontario Museum. Dr. Hogg came to Canada in 1930 as a bride. At first her husband, the late Dr. Frank Hogg, was stationed at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, later became director of the David Dunlap Observatory just outside Toronto. Dr. Helen is an authority on stars. Miss Fernald came to the Royal Ontario Museum in 1944 from a career in university lecturing and museum work.

■ Four Canadian women received honors from a Canadian university. Queen's conferred honorary degrees on Dr. Muriel Roscoe, Professor of Botany and Warden of Royal Victoria College, McGill University; Elizabeth MacCallum, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa; Mary McCallum, Vice-Principal of Smiths Falls Collegiate; and Dora Stock, Head of the Department of Modern Languages, North Toronto Collegiate.

■ Ann Steel of Saint John, NB, has already spent one year at the University of London on a Beaverbrook scholarship. Now comes word that she has won a second Beaverbrook year. A graduate of Mount Allison, she won a scholarship from the Canadian Federation of University Women which enabled her to do post-grad work at the U of Toronto. Then came the Beavers.

■ Reelected President of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club is CBC's Genevieve Barre.

CUISINE

COUPE SUCCESS

THE MOST ELABORATE looking desserts are often the easiest to prepare. Here is one contributed by Sidney Parker, chief confectioner in the Cunard liner Queen Mary, which was inspired by the United Nations and a bowl of fresh strawberries.

The UN had just assembled at Lake Success when Mr. Parker was asked to prepare desserts for a special luncheon being held in the Queen Mary while she was in port at New York. As Mr. Parker put it, "I had some nice fresh strawberries and the rest just naturally followed." The result: Coupe Lake Success. The method: 1 pint of fresh strawberries soaked in Curaçao topped by 1 quart of vanilla ice cream. Cover with meringue and flash in a blazing hot oven until meringue is golden brown.

LIGHTER SIDE

The Premier & The Minister

by Mary Lowrey Ross

(With apologies to Lewis Carroll)

THE Premier shone upon the land,
He shone with all his might.
He did his very best to make
The future smooth and bright.
And this was odd,
Because it was
The middle of the night.

The Voters muttered sulkily,
And watched the busy Abbott,
Piling his annual surpluses up
As was his lively habit.
"If there's a nickel anywhere,"
They said,
"He's sure to grab it."

The sky was bright as
bright could be,
The weather fair as fair,
"No clouds appear," the Premier said
"Because no clouds are there.
No troubles hover, since there are
No troubles anywhere."

The Premier and the Minister
Were feeling bright and sunny.
They smiled like anything to see
Such quantities of money.
"We *could* reduce," St. Laurent said,
Said Abbott, "Don't be funny."

"By raising taxes here and there
And making income lower,
Do you suppose," the Minister said
"We could get even more?"
"I doubt it," said the Premier,
Retotalling the score.

"Oh Taxpayers, come and
walk with us,"
The Premier entreated,
"A pleasant walk,
A pleasant talk,
Before you're all deleted.
We've had a most delightful run,
And gladly would repeat it."

The oldest Voter looked at him,
But never a word he said.
The oldest Voter winked his eye,
And shook his heavy head,
Meaning to say he'd
much prefer
To stay at home instead.

But other Voters hurried up,
All jubilantly rooting.
With shining face,
They joined the race,
Their best foot forward putting.
And this was very odd because
They'd no financial footing.

And other Voters followed them
As many as before,
And thick and fast
They came at last,
And more and more and more.
All hopping towards the polling booth
And scrambling through the door.

The Premier and the Minister
Benevolently stood by,
Resting against a Budget Plan
Conveniently high,
And all the little Voters stood,
And waited, pleased and shy.

"The time has come," the Premier
said,
"To talk of many things,
Of Surplus Budgets and the good
The Surplus Budget brings,
And what makes critics boiling hot,
And what gives money wings.

"Of ships and shoes and coffee pots,
And planes and guided rockets,
Of radar parts and table forks
And endless gears and sprockets,
And why the Treasury must have
more,
And Voters empty pockets."

"But wait a bit," the Voters cried
"Before we have our chat,
For most of us are out of breath,
And all of us are flat."
"No hurry," said the Premier,
They thanked him much for that.

"Production," said the Minister,
"Is chiefly what attracts us,
With cutting of expenditures,
But *not* a cut in taxes.
So if you're ready with your necks,
We're ready with our axes."

"But not our necks," the Voters cried
Turning a little blue,
"After such kindness that would be
A dismal thing to do."
"The night is fine," the Minister said
"Do you admire the view?"

"It was so kind of you to come!
And you are very nice!"
The Premier said nothing but
"Cut us another slice:
I wish you were not quite so deaf,
I've had to ask you twice."

"It seems a shame," The Premier said,
Hiding a mirthful grin,
"It's bad enough to take the shirt,
We might have left the skin."
The Minister said nothing but
"Production's spread too thin."

"I weep for you," the Minister said,
"I deeply sympathize."
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Incomes of largest size,
Holding a pocket handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.

"Oh taxpayers," the Premier said,
You've had a pleasant run,
Shall we be trotting home again?"
But answer came there none.
And this was scarcely odd,
Because
They'd eaten every one.

"I LIKED the Premier best," said Alice, "because you see he was a little sorry for the poor voters."

"He ate more than the Minister, though," said Tweedledee.

"That was mean!" Alice said indignantly. "Then I like the Minister best—if he didn't eat so many as the Premier."

"But he ate as many as he could," said Tweedledum.

After a pause Alice said, "Well! They were *both* very unpleasant characters."

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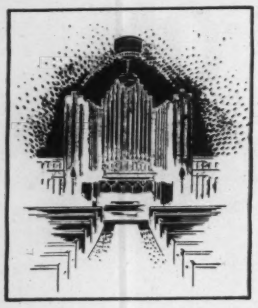

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Sparkling CANADA DRY WATER

CD-73

Makes your drink taste better

WHAT'S YOUR CHEESE?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 47

cium, phosphorus, Vitamin A and riboflavin besides.

The first settlers in this country began making cheese as soon as they rounded up a few cows or goats, and farmers' wives became cheese experts. Cheese was comparatively easy to keep, improved with age and could be used for barter . . . thus providing one of our earliest forms of currency.

As early as 1764 six tons of homemade cheese was exported from Nova Scotia. This was the beginning of an export trade that reached a peak of 234 million pounds in 1904 and has since dropped off badly. (In 1951, we exported about 27 million pounds; this year practically none.) All of which means that much more first-grade cheese is available for home use and Canadian consumers are taking up some of the slack. Oddly enough Canadians have been slow to appreciate their own cheese which compares favorably with the world's finest. Our consumption now stands at about 4½ pounds per person per year. Americans eat about twice as much cheese per person as we do.

The first Canadian cheese factory was established in Norwich in Oxford County in Upper Canada in 1864 by a farmer named Harvey Farrington and by 1891 there were 1,565 cheese factories in Canada. By the turn of the century there were 2,389. Most of our cheddar cheese is still made in the small local cheese factories run by cheesemaker managers and three or four helpers.

Cheddar cheese (named after the village of Cheddar in Somersetshire, England) is made from fresh pure whole milk, for which the farmer receives about 4 cents per quart, as opposed to the 11 cents he would get for the same milk sold to a dairy for fluid milk. The unpasteurized milk is dumped into a large shallow rectangular vat, warmed and a "starter" and rennet added. When the white mass has reached the consistency of an immense junket pudding it is sliced with wire cutters into one-quarter inch cubes and stirred and cooked. The separated whey is then drained off and the remaining curds are turned and cut until they reach the proper texture for pressing into ninety-pound cylindrical cheeses.

Although mechanical stirrers and cutters have taken much of the back-breaking work out of the job, cheesemaking still depends upon the skill and vigilance of the cheesemaker. From the "weighing in" of the milk until the cheeses are hauled into the cold room he smells, feels and tastes the curd at every step to make sure that nothing is off.

When the cheese is stored in cold rooms the lactic acid in it continues to work, or the cheese "ages". It must be watched carefully during this process and the temperature carefully controlled. Cheese testers go through the rooms sticking long plungers into the cheese . . . drawing out a long core from the centre to be smelled and felt. Unlike wine and tea testers, they never taste the ripening cheese. After the first few bites their taste buds would lose all power of discrimination.

Like fingerprints, no two vats of cheese are exactly the same. Each has a smell and texture of its own. An experienced cheese tester can tell you what factory a batch of cheese came from by the smell and feel.

Also, there is a great variety in cheese-tasting palates. Aged cheese that sends one gourmet into ecstasy sends another off holding his nose. For this reason cheese processors are continually striving to put on the market as many varieties of taste as possible. As one Ontario cheesemaker stated recently, "People's tastes seem to be very delicate when it comes to cheddar cheese." His "make" of cheese is put in ten gradations ranging from "New" to "Extra Old".

Processed cheese, which is made by blending and emulsifying cheddar cheeses and adding butterfat and other ingredients, has a more uniform taste and is preferred by children, women and even some male cheese eaters.

Cheese processors buy their cheddars at cheese boards held every couple of weeks where cheeses of the various factories are put up for auction.

Recently in an attempt to compete with foreign cheeses Canadian cheesemakers have taken to making some of the other 500 varieties of cheese. Roquefort cheese, for instance, is made by sprinkling a *penicillin roqueforti* mould, which has been developed in a special wheat and barley bread, into the curd, aging the cheese in damp places (caves are best) and puncturing it with needles every so often to let in air and keep the mould working. In France (French Bleu) and Denmark (Danish Blue) Roquefort is made with goats' milk and aged in caves. Canadian Roquefort is made from cows' milk.

Limburger cheese (named after the village of Limburg in Belgium) is also made in Canada. The curd is removed while still quite soft, salted and rubbed by hand. Then it is held at a temperature of 60 degrees F. for a couple of months, the surface being washed and rubbed by hand every couple of days. The characteristic odor is mostly in the rind, and so much Limburger is heavily wrapped with the rind removed.

Canadian cheesemakers — since they have mastered the art of cheddar cheesemaking — feel they can make other kinds of cheese to compete with the best from Europe. Chances are they will succeed.

Please pass the crackers.

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* * *

The above illustration and text are from an advertisement now being published by The House of Seagram throughout the world—in Latin America, Asia, Europe and Africa. This is one of a series of advertisements featuring Canadian scenes and Canadian food specialties. These advertisements are designed to make Canada better known throughout the world, and to help our balance of trade by assisting our Government's efforts to attract tourists to this great land.

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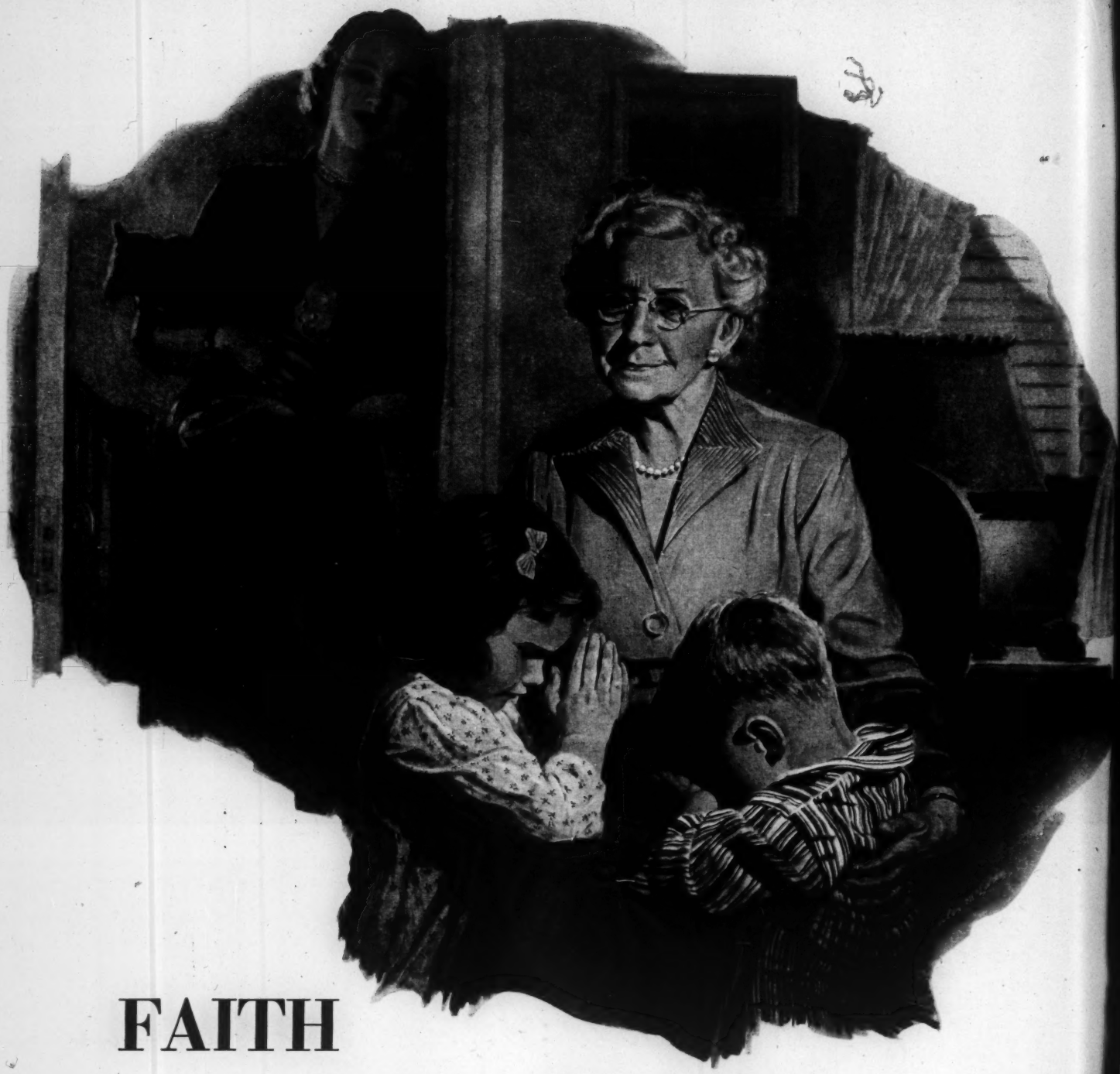

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